The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,966.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, MAY 28. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

OPERA MUSIC.

THE most admired OPERA DANCES, and OPERA SONGS, of this present season, are as follow:—Cassandre et Alcidonis—Le Triomphe de Themis—Bacchus et Ariadne—L'Offrande a Terpsichore—Apollon Berger—Flore et Zephire, &c. &c.—The Songs in the Opera of Cinna. La Scuola di Maritati—Ippermestra—Evelina, &c. &c.

All of which have this day been published here by CORRI, DUSSEK, & Co. No. 37. North Bridge Street, and No. 8. South St Andrew's Street—by whom is also published the favourite Opera of Blue Beard—Pleyel's Grand Sonatas, 2d set, Op. 33—Pleyel's Sonatinas, 2d set, Op. 34—Royal Procession to St Paul's—A New Collection of Reels, with a vast variety of other articles by far too numerous to be particularized.—Along with these they have also received; all the favourite songs in the opera of the Iron Chest and Mahomed—the Songs in the Opera of Joha d'Arc—and all the Songs in the Entertainment called the Sphinx, by Dibdin, with 150 more of his newest Songs—All the numbers yet published of the celebrated Rawzzini's Collection of Italian and English Songs, dedicated to the Duchess of York—the Genealogy of the British Kings—a variety of English Canzonets, in sets, by J. Fisn, Poole, Spofforth, Ferrari, Tibbi, &c.—and a number of New Catches and Glees in sets and single.

C. D. & CO. have always on hand, a large assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description.

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Edinburgh, May 24. 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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A GUIDE FROM GLASGOW TO SOME OF THE MOLT REMARKABLE SCENES IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

AND

TO THE FALLS OF THE CLYDE,

BY JAMES M'NAYR.

'The present Work is not without a considerable share of 'merit; the "verbal painting" of the various scenes, the sub 'limity of which is almost peculiar to the North, is evidently 'studied in the school of Gilpin.'

Monthly Review, Jan. 1798.

'The importance of Works of this kind, when well executed must be acknowledged by all travellers. The present volume comprehends nearly all that Mr Pennant includes in his *first tour* of Scotland, "a tract unparelleled for the variety and frequency of fine and magnificent Scenery." The Author furnishes the traveller with such information as is most necessary; and guides the common eye to those which are most worthy of notice.' *Crit. Review, April* 1798.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE COPARTNERY carried on here under the Firm of FERRIER, DALLAS, and CO. was this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

Thomas Dallas continues the business on his own account, at the same place, and Gilbert Neilson at his shop foot of Leith Wynd, east end of the College Church.

Those indebted to the Company will please pay their accounts to Thomas Dallas, who is empowered to discharge the same; and any having claims upon the Company, will apply to him for payment.

JOHN FERRIER.
THOMAS DALLAS.
GILBERT NEILSON.

EDINBURGH, 25th May, 1798.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold by public roup, on Wednesday 30th inst. in that large Ware-room, first flair above the Tron Church,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. joining and side-board and other tables, desks and book cases, drawers, chairs, night tables, bason stands, tea trays, knife cases, &c. and a large writing table, and an eight-day clock.

N. B.—The sale will begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

WM. ROBERTSON, Auctioneer.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

A HANDSOME BOUNTY will be given to Young Men of character, who are willing to serve as SUBSTITUTES in the MILITIA of SCOTLAND. Apply to ROBERT ALLAN, Sun Fire Office;—or JOHN and JOHN LEARMONTH and CO. } Merchants, Edinburgh.

Applications may also be made to

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J. Inches, Dunkeld.
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J. Turnbull, Dunse.
A. Allan, Lauder.
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S. M'Caul, Newton Douglas.
D. Greig, Moffat.
W. Fair, Jedburgh.
Chs. Waldie, Kelso.
Mr Inglis, schoolmaster, Hawick.
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William Armstrong, Glasgow.
D. Macqueen, Bank, Greenock.
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J. Drummond, Crieff.
J. and A. Campbell, Inveraray.
Henry Jaffray, Stirling.
D. Clark, Campbelton.
W. Clark, Lochgilphead.
D. Prentice, currier, Bathgate.
H. Stevenson, Oban.
A. Learmonth and Son, Linlithgow.
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James Macgavin, Union Bank, Paisley.
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SUCH Young Men as are inclined to serve as Substitutes in the Militia for Scotland, will receive a handsome Bounty by applying to

Messrs William Goddard and Co. Edinburgh.
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James Scott, Dundee.
John Airth, Arbroath.
Adam Glegg, Montrose.
Jas. Shepherd, Kerrymuir.
Benjamine Ross, Tain.
Robert M'Kid, Fortrose.
William Wilson, Thurso.
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N. B.—Those serving in the Militia will, besides their bounty, be entitled to sundry privileges and advantages in consequence of their service.

FARM AND MILLS IN WEST LOTHIAN.

To LET for 19 years and entered to at Martinmas first 1798,

THE FARM and MILLS at Cramond Bridge, with the thirlage of the Baronies of CRAIGIEHALL and LENY, as presently possessed by John Telfer. The Farm contains about 47 acres Scots measure, to which 12 acres more can be added; the whole is well inclosed and subdivided, the soil well adapted for wheat, barley, turnip, or grass. On the premisses there is a corn, a flour, and a barley mill, plentifully supplied with water at all seasons, being situated on the water of Almond, and within a few yards of the turnpike road leading from Edinburgh and Leith to Queensferry; distant from Edinburgh and Leith little more than five miles, and from Queensferry about three miles. The Farm and Mills will be shewn by applying to Robert Drysdale at Craigiehall, and offers received by Mr James Walker, W. S. George-street, or James Thomson, factor at Craigiehall.

ELPHINGSTON BALFOUR,

BOOKSELLER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that he has moved from No. 41, South Bridge, to that large and elegant Shop in Adam's Square, immediately north of Mr Spottiswood, Ironmonger, where he continues to sell BOOKS in Different Languages, and every Article in the Stationary line.

E. BALFOUR has behind his Shop a large and elegant Apartment, which he means to devote to the use of his friends in amusing themselves with the New Publications that may occasionally appear.

SCOTT'S FLESH-COLOUR DYE.

THIS DYE gives the most beautiful Flesh-Colour to silk, cotton, linen, calico, muslin, persian, tiffany, gauze, &c. It is so simple to use that the most untaught servant cannot mistake, and the whole process may begin and finish in half an hour. This fashionable colour is now rapidly appearing on the stage, and in all polite circles, in silk and cotton stockings, gloves, muslins, gauzes, and sundry other articles of dress.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the inventor, JOHN SCOTT, water-colour preparer, No. 417. opposite the Adelphi, in the Strand, London;—Price Two Shillings the Bottle, with proper directions, which is sufficient to dye a large quantity.

To be had in Edinburgh, of
Mr R. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge,
And Mr A. SMITH, North Bridge.

Likewise, Scott's Liquid True Blue; Scott's Nankeen Dye; Scott's Prepared Water-Colours in cakes, &c. Sold at the manufactory as above; and wholesale by Messrs. Champante and Whitrow, Jewry Street, Aldgate.

Extraordinary proofs of the superior efficacy of Spilsbury's Antiscorbutic Drops, displayed in the following cures:

MR GORE, bookseller, Liverpool, favoured the proprietor with the case of a lady cured of the leprosy in that neighbourhood.

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The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and
Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and } South Bridge;
Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } Edinburgh,
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Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

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J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glasgow
A. Parry, Paisley
Maclelan, Greenock
M'Intosh, Inglis & Wilson, Inverness—Tho. Cave, Banff
John Allan, Dundee
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso
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Mr Anderson, Stirling
Messr. Morison & Son, Perth
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Mr Dickson, druggist, and Mr Inglis, Dumfries
Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
Mr Jollie, Carlisle
Mr James Paton, and Mr P. Craigie, Montrose.
Mr Dempster, Cupar Fife.
Mr Millar, druggist, Perth,
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It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other pernicious ingredient, and may be used with safety by women with child, and infants newly born, and is not disagreeable in its flavour. Its safety and dispatch is fully manifested by the Faculty adopting it in their private practice, which several of the most reputable have done for many years.

It becomes particularly necessary to caution those who are afflicted with the above distemper against imposition, as several unprincipled men have substituted their own pernicious trash (whose basis is Mercury) in its stead, and, taking advantage of the death of Mr Jackson, have put his name to their preparation.—You will therefore observe, as you regard your health, that the name of *J. Barclay* is wrote on the stamp (affixed to each box) without which it cannot be genuine.—Price 1s. 9d. each box.

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For Complaints of the Stomach and Lungs.

The success of this Medicine in removing Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed, and asthmatic, habit is universally acknowledged.—Price 2s. 6d. or 1s. 1½d. the box, duty included

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For further particulars, apply to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFESHIRE.

On Wednesday the 4th day of July 1798, between the hours of six and seven afternoon, will be exposed to public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THE LANDS of WOODMILN, consisting of about 617 Scots acres, exclusive of a beautiful Loch, called the Loch of Lindores, containing about 70 acres, lying in the parish of Abdie.

Also the Lands of LETHAM and BURNSIDE, consisting of about 400 acres, lying in the parish of Scoonie.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS CONTINUED.

John Hope of Pinkie, Esq.	L.400 0 0
Lady Hope	5 5 0
Miss Gr. Hope	2 2 0
Miss Hope	2 2 0
Miss E. Hope	2 2 0
Capt. John Cheape, Royal Glasgow regiment	20 0 0
Miss Melvill of Cairnock	21 0 0
Col. Pringle, Kelso regiment	21 0 0
Mr Alexander Scivewright	5 5 0
Lieut. H. Congalton, R. N.	31 10 0
Lady Douglas	10 10 0
Miss Douglas	1 1 0
Miss C. Douglas	0 10 6
Col. Ferrier and the Recruiting Officers and privates of the Edinburgh district	254 18 6
Col. Ferrier, Lieut. Governor of Dumbarton Castle, for Capt. Robertson, his son Lieut. Robertson, the garrison surgeon, serjeants, drummers, corporals, and privates of the invalid company there	25 0 0
Mr Robert Scott, apothecary	5 5 0
Parish of Cramond	30 0 0
Officers and privates of the Angus fencibles, four weeks pay	76 14 0
Parish of Kilmadock, south of the Teath	55 5 6
Parish of Colinton	150 12 6
Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 7th or South Fencible regiment	186 5 0
A Widow, per Mr John Elder	2 2 0
Mr John Paterson, preacher of the gospel, Old Montrose	1 1 0
John Stevenson, Esq.	120 0 0
Mr Francis Howden	3 3 0
Capt. Ronald M'Donald, for his company of Boisdale volunteers	30 0 0
Col. Douglas of Strathendry, as an heritor of Fife	31 10 0
The trustees of the late David Erskine, Esq. clerk to the signet	105 0 0
Mr Daniel Stewart of Royal Exchange	10 10 0
Mr James Scott, Edinr.	5 5 0
The Nigg company of Volunteers	27 0 0

Subscriptions in the Parishes of Whitekirk and Tyningham.

Miss Hay, residing at Tyningham house	L.15 15 0
Mr Thomas Kerr, tenant in Whitekirk	5 5 0
Mr John Murray, tenant in Kirklandhill	5 0 0
Collected by Do. among his servants and cottars	5 0 0
Subscribed in small sums by other wellwishers to their country's cause	8 1 9

Subscriptions in the Parishes of Athelstenford and Drem, E. Lothian.

W. Grant, Esq. of Rockville	L.100 0 0	Jo. Lifton	0 1 6
G. Goldie for his six sons, 3s. 6d. each, besides a former subscription by him of L.3. 3.	1 1 0	Jas. Whiggham	0 1 0
		Rob. Smaill jun.	0 1 6
		Robt. Smaill sen.	0 1 0
		Robt. Smaill, *tertius*	0 1 0
		D. Hunter	0 1 0
		R. Mylne	0 2 0
Ch. Dudgeon	5 5 0	Jo. Cunningham	0 1 6
Do. for A. Henry, hind	0 2 6	T. Walker, hind	0 1 0
——— A. Bathgate	0 2 6	T. Hewit, tailor	0 1 0
——— J. Muirhead	0 2 6	W. Moffat	0 2 6
A. Somerville, (including assessed taxes)	21 0 0	Alex. Redpath	0 1 0
		P. Sherriff	3 3 0
		Jas. Dudgeon	3 3 0
		Jas. Cunningham	3 3 0
G. Goldie, for J. Smith, merchant	0 10 6	Jas. Law	0 2 6
W. Reid	0 10 6	Ad. Neilson	0 1 6
G. M'Kay	0 1 0	Jo. Braid	0 1 0
A. Currie	0 1 0	Robt. Brown	0 1 0
Alex. Brock	1 0 0	A. Ferguson	0 1 0
J. Storrie	1 1 0	Geo. Logton	0 1 6
R. Crawford	0 5 0	Jas. Pringle	0 1 0
G. Landles	0 5 0	Ad. Dudgeon	0 1 0
R. Brown	0 5 6	W. Bell	0 1 0
Jo. Straquhan	0 5 0	A. Stirling	0 3 0
Alex. Dudgeon	0 2 0	Jas. Hogg	0 1 6
E. Brook	0 0 0	Jas. Greive	0 2 6
M. Brock	0 0 6	W. Lamb	0 1 0
Alex. Straquhan	0 1 0	Geo. Hogg	0 1 0
R. Steven	0 1 6	Jas. Dobson	0 1 0
W. Steven	0 5 0	Jo. Alexander	0 1 6
Ch. Herriot	1 1 0	Robt. Hamilton	0 3 0
Ad. Skirvan	1 1 0	Jas. Hogg	0 5 0
H. Wilson	0 5 0	Jas. Purves	0 5 0
Jo. Herriot	0 5 0	Jas. Waldie	0 1 6
F. Carrick	0 5 0	Jo. Law	0 5 0
W. Irvine	0 1 0	P. Lauther	0 5 0
Jo. Mill	0 1 0	R. Bee	0 1 0
G. Purves	0 5 0	Jas. Walker	0 1 6
P. Dickson	0 5 0	Robt. Young	0 1 6
G. Dickson	0 5 0	Jas. Keith	0 1 6
R. Cairns	0 1 0	W. Bread	0 1 0
Alex. Cowden	0 0 6	Jas. Carse	0 1 0
Ch. Howden	1 1 0	Ab. Wilson	0 1 6
D. Stewart	0 10 6	F. Sherriff, Dremhills	3 3 0
D. Deadup, grandson to Mr Walker late of Beanston	0 5 0	Peter Scott	0 2 6
		R. Grieve	0 1 6
		Thos. Waldie	0 1 0
Jas. Laurie	0 5 0	Jo. Waldie	0 1 0
D. Watterton	0 1 0	Jo. Dalgliesh	0 1 0
		W. Cunningham	16

Subscriptions in the Parish of Salton,

Besides L.3. 3. subscribed by the Rev. Mr Johnston Minister of that parish, with the Presbytery of Haddington.

George Rate, E. L. Y. C.	L.2 2 0
Andrew Dodds, Do.	2 2 0
Charles Howden, ditto	1 1 0
John Menilaws, ditto	1 1 0
David Graham, schoolmaster	0 2 6
Thomas Watson, farmer	1 1 0
Thomas Brown, Blance, E. L. Y. C.	1 1 0
A. Manfrees, servant to ditto	0 1 0
A. Blair, ditto, ditto	0 1 0
John Anderson, ditto, ditto	0 1 0
John Henderson, E. Salton, mason	0 1 0
Wm. Hunter, Gilkeriston, farmer	0 5 0
Andrew Robertson, Harmeston, ploughman	0 1 0
Thomas Robertson, servant to Mr Howden	0 1 0
Hugh Purves, ditto	0 1 0
Robert Purves, ditto	0 1 0
John Simmes, servant to Mr Dodds	0 1 0
Thomas Borthwick, servant to Mr Johnston	0 2 6
James Wait, servant to Mr Rait	0 0 6
John Howden, servant to Mr Horn	0 1 0
Alex. Baillie, servant to Gen. Fletcher	0 1 0
James Redpath, servant to Mr Dodds	0 1 0
John Rutherford labourer	0 1 0
William Wilkieson weaver	0 2 0
Richard Paton servant to Mr Rate	0 1 0
John Wilkieson servant to Mr Horn	0 1 0
John M'Ewan servant to Mr Rate	0 2 0
Andrew Dishington weaver	0 2 6
John Robertson servant to Mr Rate	0 2 0
Alexander Dickson servant to G. Fletcher	0 2 0
John Harper tailor	0 1 0
John M'Gie servant to Mr Rate	0 1 6
William Allan labourer	0 1 0
William Williamson servant to Mr Rate	0 1 6
Robert Hunter ploughman	0 1 6
Alexander Wight servant to Mr Menilaws	0 1 0
John Tait ditto	0 1 6
Peter Muir ditto	0 1 0
James Johnston labourer	0 1 0
James Ross servant to Mr Craig	0 1 0
Robert Ross ditto	0 1 0
Mathew Herriot beadle	0 1 0
Archibald Henderson servant to Mr Darg	0 1 0
John Middlemass ditto	0 1 0
Andrew Wight ditto	0 1 0
John Keppie servant to Mr Bogg	0 1 0
William Keppie servant to Mr Darg	0 0 6
Alice Hunter servant to Mr Johnston	0 1 0
Bestrix Hunter ditto	0 1 0
Andrew Henderson shoemaker	0 1 0
James Darg farmer	1 1 0
Robert Laing papermaker	0 10 6
Robert Smith farmer	1 0 0
Richard Brown servant to Mr Lee	0 1 0
Steeven Thomson ditto	0 1 0
Henry Hutchie ditto	0 1 0
John Tafts carrier	0 1 0
George Thomson farmer	0 5 0
M. Brotherston servant to Genl. Fletcher	1 1 0
W. Brotherston ditto	0 2 6
David Kay overseer to ditto	0 5 0
William Purves blacksmith	0 2 6
William Currie forrester to Gen. Fletcher	0 2 6
Thomas Clark coachman to ditto	0 5 0
Robert Berry hedger to ditto	0 1 0
Thomas Lawson servant to Mr Lees	0 1 0
James Blair servant to Mr Rate	0 1 6
George Brotherston ditto	0 1 6
William Duncah blacksmith	0 1 0
Bannerman Tait servant to Mr Rate	0 1 0
John Middlemass servant to Mr Darg	0 1 0
Andrew Roxroilkeeper	0 2 6
James Colvill servant to Mr Rate	0 3 0
Robert Aitken servant to Gen. Fletcher	0 2 0
James Baden, carpenter to ditto	0 2 0
George Merleches wright	0 5 0
John Hector wright to Gen. Gen. Fletcher	0 2 0
Alexander Howden servant to Mr Rate	0 2 0
David Cockburn shoemaker	0 1 0
Christy Calbreath miller to Mr Lees	0 2 0
George Redpath servant to Mr Rate	0 1 6
Thomas Swoonels servant to Mr Dodds	0 1 0
William Renton servant to Gen. Fletcher	0 1 0
John Moffat ploughman	0 1 0
Alexander Moffat servant to Mr Smith	0 1 0
Thomas Swoonels servant to Mr Bogg	0 1 0
Thomas Gavin weaver	0 1 0
Thomas Blair servant to Mr Rate	0 0 9
Richard Thomson grocer	0 5 0
James Steadman grocer	0 5 0
Thomas Glen cooper	0 2 6
John Watherston schoolmaster	0 5 0
William Wight weaver	0 2 6
Robert Moody servant to Mr Rate	0 2 0
Andrew Lee farmer	1 1 0
William Horn, E. L. Y. C.	1 1 0
Thomas Herriot mason	0 1 0
A Widows mite	0 2 6
A. Burnet baker	0 5 0
Andrew Barre servant to Mr Rate	0 1 6
David Simpson ditto	0 1 0
Andrew Nillins carter	0 5 0
John Sanderson servant to Mr Watson	0 1 0
Robert Sanderson ditto	0 1 0
John Lyall labourer	0 1 0
Barbara Beatty servant to Mr Dodds	0 1 0
John Brown weaver	0 1 0
John Auchenlock weaver	0 1 0
Wm. Caldwalls servant to Mr Ainslie	0 1 0
Benjamin Gordon carter	0 1 0
Robert Thomson wright	0 1 0
Alexander Scott servant to Mr Watson	0 1 0
William Cockburn tailor	0 1 0
George Simpson weaver	0 0 6
George Aitchison farmer	0 1 0
John Hunter servant to Mr Dodds	0 1 0
William Henderson servant to Mr Bogg	0 1 0
Margaret Barry ditto	0 1 0
James Barry servant to Mr Dodds	0 1 0
William Morryson mason	0 1 0
William M'Adam tesker	0 0 0
John Lockie sievewright	0 1 0
John Kerr servant to Mr Mr Ainslie	0 1 0
Andrew Stanners ditto	0 1 0
John Muirhead labourer	0 1 0
Robert Smith ditto	0 1 0
Alexander Wright ploughman	0 0 6
William Hunter servant to Mr Aitchison	0 1 0
William Innes carrier	0 1 0
William Moffat farmer	0 2 0
Thomas Sandilands tailor	0 1 6
Miss Mary Thomson	0 1 0
Mary Lyall servant to Mr Thomson	0 1 0
William Howden, E. L. Y. C.	0 10 6
John Hair ploughman	0 1 0
Robert Taylor grocer	0 2 6
William Dickson tesker	0 0 0
James Fotheringham servant to Mr Raitt	0 1 0

SHIP FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public auction, at Mrs Blackhall's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Tuesday the 29th curt. at one o'clock afternoon

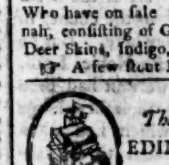
THE BRIGANTINE PHOENIX,

Now lying in Leith harbour,

A complete vessel in every respect, burden per register 136 tons, and built at Yarmouth end of the year 1791.

Apply to the master on board, or Mr William Grinly, Broker in Leith.

For Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah in Georgia,



The British Armed Ship

AMELIA,

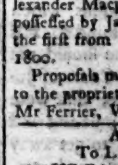
DANIEL FERGUSON Master,

Mounting 14 carriage guns mostly 12 pounders, and a fast sailer, will be clear to receive goods on board by the 1st May, and to sail by the 1st June.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr John Finlayson, Glasgow, or to ADAM & MATHIE,

Who have on sale most part of said ship's cargo, from Savannah, consisting of Georgia Tea, Island Cotton, Tobacco, Rice Deer Skins, Indigo, Canes, and staves.

☞ A few Boat Lads are wanted as Apprentices.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Co's Armed Smack,

EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,

WILLIAM COOPER Master,

Will take in goods till Wednesday at one o'clock afternoon, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, } LEITH, 28th May, 1798. }

SHEEP FARMS.

THE EXTENSIVE SHEEP FARMS at the head of Lochfine, in the shire of Argyle, possessed by Hugh and Alexander Macphersons, and near Lochgoilhead, in the same shire, possessed by James Campbell, are to be SET for nineteen years; the first from Whitsunday 1799, the other from Whitsunday 1800.

Proposals may be given in any time before the 1st July next, to the proprietor at Ardkinlas, or Mr Forbes, the factor, or to Mr Ferrier, W. S. Edinburgh.

A FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To LET, for 19 Years from Whitsunday 1799,

THE Farm of CRAIGIELAW, as presently possessed by Mr James Begbie, consisting of about 330 Scotch acres, in excellent condition, and agreeably situated on the sea side, six miles from Haddington.

Proposals to be made to Mess. Alexander and Colin Mackenzie, writers to the signet Edinburgh, or Mr Alexander Fraser, Sheriff Clerk of Haddington.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MAY 23.

MR ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

The House was about to proceed to the order of the day, when Lord HOLLAND rose.

His Lordship declared, that he could not suffer the present occasion to pass without noticing a subject, in his mind, of considerable importance to the happiness and security of every individual in the country. If, upon a closer investigation of the subject, and after having consulted his friends, he should find out any manner, or any constitutional mode, of bringing the consideration before the House, he should trouble their Lordships with a regular motion, and it would at any rate be then seen, in what hands power was vested. The circumstances to which he alluded were the following:—After Mr O'Connor's honourable acquittal—[Here a Noble Lord near Lord Holland appearing to dissent from the statement made by his Lordship respecting the honourable acquittal of Mr O'Connor]—his Lordship proceeded.—He should not, he said, suffer himself to be checked in the remarks he had to make by any expressions of discontent which might fall from any Noble Lord. After Mr O'Connor had been honourably acquitted, it appeared that some of the Bow-street officers immediately proceeded to arrest him in Court, in pursuance of a warrant, signed by one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and dated as far back as the 22d of March last. Such a mode of proceeding he trusted, would be reckoned by the House both irregular and absurd, and if the account which he had received was true, he had no hesitation to add, that it ought to be considered as malignant. In bestowing an epithet of that kind on the measure to which he adverted, he felt himself supported by the decision of the Legislature.—He referred to a clause in the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which enacted, that nothing therein contained should relate to persons in custody at the time in which it was passed, and expressly provided, that they should be tried as if no such bill had ever passed. If there was any thing moderate and candid in that act, if any thing could be called so in a bill which had passed in so intemperate a manner, it was, in his opinion, that particular clause, and he——

Lord SYDNEY rose to speak to the question of order—He conceived that what had just fallen from the Noble Lord was highly reprehensible, and a direct violation of that dignity which it was necessary should be observed in that House. If their Lordships were to have an act called intemperate, which had received the solemn sanction of the Legislature, there was evidently no security for the efficiency of the laws, nor any reverence for the spirit of them. If the Noble Lord's friends were to be consulted, and their decision taken, and submitted to with respect to the construction of an act of Parliament, it would in fact be laying every thing at their feet.

Lord HOLLAND replied, by observing, that he did not say that the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act was intemperate. He had made no attack upon the act, but merely upon the manner in which it had been passed. But resuming the observations, he would contend, if there existed a warrant against Mr O'Connor, signed by one of the Secretaries of State, and dated the 22d of March, which was not put into execution, that then the person so in custody would be placed in the same state as if the clause to which he referred had never been made; for by keeping the warrant, it seemed merely to be reserved for the purpose of answering the end of another process. He therefore repeated what he had before said, that he wished to give his Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of vindicating themselves. If the circumstances which he had stated were false, they would be enabled to contradict them; if they were true, he should content himself with the consideration that he had clearly expressed his opinion on the subject. If, however, his account was correct, he should declare, that what he had before believed to be the case was now realized, that the system of terror was predominant, and that there was no security for the person or property of any man in the kingdom.

The Lord CHANCELLOR observed, that the Noble Lord had delivered a speech pointing at nothing, ending with nothing, and his statements had been both intemperate and ill advised. He was a young member of that House, and he would possibly receive and follow better information. He therefore hoped, out of respect to him, that he would endeavour for the future to acquire that necessary information, before he proceeded to throw out reflections that were altogether groundless; for, instead of affording any ground of censure against his Majesty's Ministers, it would be acknowledged by all mankind, that they had acted with every degree of fairness and candour throughout the whole of the business. The fact was, that a warrant, signed by one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and dated the 22d of March, had been produced against Mr O'Connor after his acquittal, but the inference drawn by the Noble Lord was evidently erroneous. The Habeas Corpus Act and the Suspension Bill could have nothing to do with the warrant; for, though the clause alluded to stated that persons should be tried as if no such bill had passed, yet Mr O'Connor was liable to be detained for an act of treason committed in another part of the country. If that act had been committed in the county of Kent, he could not have been tried elsewhere. But he would put it to the young mind of the Noble Lord, what would have been the case if the warrant had been actually served, and had proclaimed that another charge of treason was preferred upon facts which had taken place somewhere else? He would put it to the candour of the Noble Lord, whether he would not admit, that, had his Majesty's Ministers published the warrant, they would not have added to the charge under which Mr O'Connor already laboured? He would put it to the liberality of the Noble Lord, whether he ought not to tread back the ground on which he had come forward, and retract the statements which he had so inadvertently made on account of those reasons which could not but flash conviction upon his mind? His Lordship concluded with observing, that he should not enter into what had recently passed in a Court of Justice. Circumstances had taken place there, that were highly improper and irregular; they were indecent and punishable; for an attempt had been made to get away by connivance, before a regular discharge was made out.

Lord BULKLEY said, every measure ought to be taken to prosecute Mr O'Connor, who was highly dangerous, and to whose acquittal the disaffected in Ireland looked with peculiar interest. Lord Bulkley was proceeding to state some facts in support of his sentiments, in consequence of the arrival of a Mr Bankes and his family at the town of Bangor, from Ireland, when he was interrupted by

The Lord CHANCELLOR, who said that he really wished to stop any further discussion on the business.—It was highly important not to enter into it; as, though Mr O'Connor had been acquitted, another charge had been brought forward against him.

Lord GRENVILLE moved that the order of the day be read, which was agreed to.

Lord GRENVILLE, after entering at some length into the occasion and object of the act against bribery and corruption of the electors of Members of Parliament, contended that the object of it was fully attained by the act passed in the reign of King William on the same subject. Among various reasons which he assigned for opposing the commitment of the bill, he particularly opposed it on the grounds that it went to make that law which was law already, and to establish a criminal jurisdiction in another place where such a power should not reside. He moved that the bill be committed this day three months.

The Duke of NORFOLK wished to have a declaratory law for the purpose of making that clear and distinct which had lately been decided in ways directly different by two Committees.

After a few words from the Chancellor and Lord Grenville, the question was put and carried in the affirmative.

Some amendments were made in the Militia Officers bill, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

London.

MAY 25.

STATE TRIALS.

SPECIAL COMMISSION AT MAIDSTONE.

HIGH TREASON.

The King *against* Arthur O'Connor, Esq. James Quigley, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary.

SECOND DAY, MAY 22.

Mr PLOMER, as leading Counsel for Mr O'Connor and Mr Quigley, opened their defence. It was, he said, impossible for him not to feel an uncommon degree of uneasiness when he considered the temper of the present times; the place in which those gentlemen were brought to trial; and the prejudices that had been industriously raised against them (not indeed by any of those Gentlemen concerned on behalf of the prosecution) but by a foolish, unprincipled, and wicked man, who conceived that the public had an interest in convicting the prisoners. There was one subject which, in the outset, he must mention to the jury. He had not been instructed to call in question the propriety of this prosecution. He would not attempt to complain of it; on the contrary, he was happy it had been the subject of such minute investigation; and he conceived the Council for the Crown perfectly justified in probing the matter to the bottom; for by that means every thing was known that could be known.—Nothing was concealed; every fact relating to the guilt of the prisoners was disclosed. Every scrap of paper that could be found, either in this or a sister kingdom, was brought forward and read. Therefore the jury could not convict the prisoners upon any latent suspicion that might, for want of full inquiry, be lurking behind. He was not instructed to palliate the dreadful offence to which the prisoners stood charged—it was his business to maintain that they had not committed any such offence. They were here perfect strangers—the natives of another country, from which they had been driven, and were at the same time endeavouring to get away from this kingdom also. Yet they were so convinced that they would be fairly dealt by, that they did not avail themselves of the power they had of separate challenges, but agreed to be all tried together.

It was of great importance to distinguish what was the precise nature of the charge. The nature of high treason was the imagination of the mind; which the law said could not be known without certain overt acts. He then quoted the famous statute of Edward III. together with the explanations given of it by Lord Coke.—He then dwelt for a considerable time on the observations made by Lord Hale; from which he drew the conclusion—that besides finding the overt act laid in the indictment, it was also necessary that the Jury should find that it was done with the intent charged. So that if a number of persons had agreed to go abroad to an enemy's country, and that was charged as an overt act of treason; the question to be decided was, whether these persons attempted to go with the intent of giving intelligence to the enemy, and inviting them to invade their country? In the present case, it was true that Binns did agree to hire a boat to convey the prisoners beyond the seas; but that alone was only a misdemeanour and not treason. All the prisoners had done was to hire a vessel; and was it possible for a Jury to declare prophetically what they afterwards intended to do? The whole of the evidence brought forward—the quantity of luggage with which the table was covered, went only to prove the intended journey of the prisoners. He would ask, whether it was established by evidence, that the paper found in a great coat pocket was intended to be carried to the Executive Directory of France? And if it was possible to make out this charge against the person in whose possession it was said to have been, he would ask whether that could implicate any of the other prisoners in the same charge? Each prisoner was certainly responsible only for his own acts; and he would ask whether it was possible to press in this case any responsibility beyond one individual, who was alone implicated in the business, and on whom alone the paper was found? And it was impossible to connect any other person with that paper, or implicate them in an ulterior attempt to carry it to France. But he would deny that this charge could be made out against any of the prisoners.

With respect to the intended voyage, there were four persons who became fugitives from their own country; and that he would admit. There were only four, because he considered Leary as having no will of his own, on account of being a servant. He did not mean to conceal the fact, that these persons had fled from their own country, in consequence of charges which were of a nature different from the present. And it was well known to the Jury and every body else, that Ireland was in such a distracted state, that it was necessary for many persons who had taken a particular part in politics there to leave the country for a time. Mr O'Connor was a gentleman of an ancient and respectable family in Ireland. He had been a member of the Irish House of Commons in the last Parliament, and had filled the office of High Sheriff for the county of Cork, with considerable honour to himself. He did not then mean to defend the political opinions of Mr O'Connor, for he had promulgated them himself in Parliament, in a manly and open manner. With respect to his having been afterwards in a situation less honourable, by becoming the Editor of a Newspaper, and with regard to any improper conduct of his, that was not to become a subject of enquiry on the present occasion. Under every circumstance he was advised to leave the kingdom, after having been in custody for six months and then let out without a trial; because that he feared that a second imprisonment would be fatal to him. He must have dreaded the consequences of a second imprisonment, from the severe treatment he had met with when he was first confined. And while he remained in the Tower of Dublin, he was fired at by two sentinels with ball, and had a narrow escape of his life.

Mr PLOMER then went into a detail of the conduct of Mr O'Connor since his coming to London, and a description of the persons with whom alone he had associated from that time to his being arrested; men against whom the paper found in the great coat pocket had decided hostility. Was it probable that Mr O'Connor would have invited the enemy to come and destroy his nearest and dearest connexions? He did not mean to conceal any part of this gentleman's conduct, which might from the candour and openness of his mind, have been too unguarded; and that was the characteristic of the country in which he was born and bred. If he had found it necessary to quit this kingdom, and availed himself by any means he could by associating with others; did it follow that he was going abroad with the same intent that might have led them to go away? It was more likely that he would have wished to go in company than alone, and particularly with his own countrymen.

He then commented at considerable length on the paper already mentioned. The account given of this paper was, that it was in the pocket of a great coat, in a public room in a public inn, at Margate, where there was many idle people; and any one putting his hand into a pocket from curiosity, might have found a thing which was to convict five men to death. To leave it therefore in that exposed situation, added to the probability that they did not consider it a weighty and important paper; and if such a body existed in England, as the Committee of England, was it not to be supposed that, if they were wicked enough to address the Directory, they would have done it in a different manner? But it contained no new advice, no new thought, not a syllable of intelligence of facts, which the Executive Directory could not have had more correctly. They had their spies in this country, for that was stated by one of the Ministers of State. And as to the revenue, they had more accurate intelligence of all the finances of this country than the paper could give; for they could have got from the public newspapers, containing the statement of the Ways and Means, all such information more fully. The only thing that could be valuable to them would be some facts they had not known before.—As to the information about voluntary contributions, they must have known it better from the papers in which the accounts were published. The Directory knowing this—that near two millions had been subscribed, would not believe such a statement in this paper. They would told the messengers, they came to insult them by telling such a lie. But further, it was on the face of it so absurd, that nobody could believe it was ever intended to be carried to the Directory. The army was there said to be called upon to contribute, and that the majority was compelled to it. The majority compelled! who could compel them? Could the minority do it? It was impossible; and the thing carried a palpable contradiction on the face of it. Therefore such intelligence must have defeated itself.—But there was stronger evidence to shew the falsity of it. It was said that the paper was to induce the French to invade this country.—But it would have a contrary effect; for they would say it was a fraud and a trick to induce them to come here. It was plain that the paper was written by some persons (if they were serious) who were distinct from all the various parties in the kingdom: written by some desperate person or persons, who even declared hostility against all who ever took a part in opposition to Government. It did not hold out a hope that the French would be received by any one of rank or consideration in this country. If ever France could harbour a hope that one of the opposition should co-operate with them, that paper would shew that their hopes had been delusive, for the paper declared open war against all men of opposition. The paper said there was no leader, and that the rich were not with them; and some Parliamentary speakers, who even declared themselves friends to democracy, were told in it that they should never be trusted. They were called impostors. There was then a direct attack upon them. Not one among them worthy of confidence, and they were to be all buried in one general wreck, and marked out to the vengeance of the enemy, and some of their countrymen here, if any were idle or weak enough to write such a thing. Was it, then, holding out encouragement to an enemy to say, that all the rich and respectable were united against their innovations? Was it possible that more discouraging intelligence than this could be sent?—No! And all the world knew, that when this wealthy country, where wealth was so equally distributed, was united, no power could prevail against it. He contended that the evidence did not prove the paper was intended certainly to be delivered to the Executive Directory. It was a matter of doubt, and ought always to produce acquittal. He said it did not follow because several persons were in the vessel, they all had the same design; and if one was to be responsible for what another might have about him, it would be dangerous for any man to trust himself in company with others, without first searching their pockets, to discover if they contained any thing treasonable. The suspicion which arose from O'Connor and Quigley denying any knowledge of each other, or of the property, he imputed to that apprehension natural to persons who had already suffered imprisonment, and were anxious to avoid a repetition of it. He commented at large upon the cyphers used by the prisoner O'Connor, observing, it was doubtful what was meant by them—whether they related to transactions of a public or private nature. He said, the paper itself furnished sufficient evidence that Mr O'Connor was not connected with it; it traduced those dear and valuable friends who had clung to him throughout his long adversity; it likewise stated the person who was to present it to the Executive Directory had been with them before—was this the case with respect to Mr O'Connor? It was not even imputed to him.—Mr Plomer finished his eloquent address, the delivery of which occupied about five hours, by trusting the verdict would be such as the Jury would reflect upon with satisfaction to the latest hour of their lives.

Mr GURNEY, Counsel for Mr Binns, said, if by his conduct he had been guilty of any offence, it was merely that which was referred to by a late statute, and consisted in the act of hiring a vessel, with intent to depart the realm, and was punishable as a misdemeanour with six months imprisonment.

Mr FERGUSSON, Counsel for Allen, entered into a discussion of the law of treason generally, and made many comments on the cases of Lord Preston and Mr Aston, who were tried for high treason soon after the Revolution. He then justified the conduct of Mr O'Connor, in endeavouring to leave these kingdoms clandestinely, by shewing the oppression exercised towards persons who were adverse to the existing Government of Ireland. He stated, that to be suspected was to be imprisoned, and happy would it be if a trial followed imprisonment; but such was the system of that country, that persons were taken up and confined without any intention of being brought to trial. He then confined his observations to the particular case of Allen, inferring, that he was a distressed Irishman, who had left his country in consequence of the state of its politics, and was glad to get an opportunity of going abroad in the capacity of Quigley's servant. That he was in no respect privy to the possession of a paper of a treasonable tendency by Quigley, his master, or any of the party; that privity of knowledge was necessary to constitute guilt; and consequently, if there was no such privity of knowledge, that Allen ought to be acquitted. He concluded by conjuring the Jury to reflect on what dreadful evils would fall upon the country if the prisoners were found guilty, and he trusted they would not be the first to open the scene of blood. Mr Fergusson spoke with great ability.

Mr SCOTT did not think it necessary to trouble the Court with many observations respecting Leary, as he conceived there was no evidence that applied to him.

(Here followed the evidence for the defence, as given in our last.)

Mr DALLAS commenced his general defence on behalf of all the prisoners, by observing, that his solicitude was beyond what he had ever experienced. He divided the charge into three distinct grounds of consideration, namely, the charge itself, the law on which it was founded, and the evidence in support and in defence of it. The indictment contained the charge, and consisted of two different sorts of treason, compassing the King's death, and adhering to his enemies. He admitted that adhering to his enemies was, in point of law, compassing his death, on the principle that every man must intend that which was the probable consequence of his act. The indictment stated the offence different ways, but they were reducible to this one charge of adhering to the King's enemies. With regard to the overtacts of hiring vessels, they were but the means of carrying the other into effect. The count in the indictment to which he alluded was, that the prisoners at the bar conspired, consulted, and agreed together to procure and obtain a certain paper writing to be conveyed to the King's enemies, to induce them to invade this kingdom, and this indeed constituted the whole of the charge. As to the facts of the case, he admitted that the prisoners at the bar were about to embark on board a ship, with the exception of Binns, and that in the great coat pocket of one of them was found a paper which was of a description to maintain the overt act in the indictment against him proved, it was made out in proof, that he had the conscious possession of it, and intended to convey it to the Executive Directory; beyond all doubt the overt act in such case would be established; but then the question would stand on different grounds with respect to the other prisoners.

Mr Dallas then reviewed the conduct of the other prisoners separately and distinctly; with regard to Quigley, it appeared he had been obliged to quit Ireland, it being unsafe to remain there; that he had left it subsequent to the 14th January last, that it did not appear he was connected with any societies in London; as to his assumption of a false name, it was natural that a person who had left his country should wish to remain unknown. The only evidence against him was, that this paper was in his great coat pocket; it had not been proved who gave it him; for what purpose he had it; or whether he had ever read it. It appeared it was loose in his pocket, that he had not the common precaution to conceal it, though there was every probability of its being sought for. With respect to the other prisoners, Mr Dallas reviewed the evidence as it affected them, but he conceived it too slight to render it necessary to add any thing to the observations already made in their favour.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then addressed the Jury.—His Learned Friend had that day admitted that the prisoners, O'Connor and Quigley, intended to go to France; and then objected that Mr O'Connor would not be base enough to have any thing to do with so foul a paper as that found on Quigley, and contended that the paper was so absurd, that it could not have been intended to have been carried to the Executive Directory.—Mr Quigley appeared to have been in France, in Flanders, and in Holland, from the month of August till December. He was in Ireland afterwards. He had not accounted for his being in those places: he gave no account why he had gone to Ireland after his return, nor any account of his correspondence with Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

After John Binns had set out from London, and before his return to town again, Quigley and O'Connor dined with Mr Bell, which shewed that they had a connexion together. The people of the house at Margate stated, that no baggage was brought there by any other persons than the prisoners, and that the great coat did not belong to any body else about the house. The paper addressed to the Directory was found in a pocket book, among several other papers, which appeared to be Quigley's. The language of this paper was such as was calculated to be addressed to Frenchmen. If it was false, how could it be contended that it was less an act of High Treason on that account; for the man who could convey it did all he could, and his guilt was complete whatever the Directory might think of it. It was the credential of this man to the Directory, and shewed that they might communicate with him. It was wrong to do so. As to the case of Binns, if the jury were convinced that he knew of this paper, they must also consider him as guilty: it was clear that he had a connexion with those people, but he gave no account of it, nor did Mr O'Connor explain his conduct.

If it was the common intent of both O'Connor and Quigley to convey their separate papers to the Executive Directory, they had both a design of inviting the enemy to invade this country; if Mr O'Connor did not mean to convey this paper of cyphers to France, or did not know of the other paper, there never was a man in a more suspicious situation. He was in the company of such persons—he was in company with one who was not necessary to him. How could he want Binns? and if he did, what occasion had he to take Quigley with him?—Then Mr O'Connor, with an innocent purpose, coming to the inn, disowned his property. If his real purpose had been to leave this country, would he not have said so at the Secretary of State's Office? He would have said, he was going to avoid a prosecution in Ireland; confessed he had so much money and baggage, and made that fair explanation. But that was not his conduct; he was examined there, and his depositions taken down; he corrected them; and they became the declaration by which he meant to abide.

Then it plainly falsified the whole of the defence set up this day.—The conclusion of this must be, that Mr O'Connor knew that Quigley had the paper, or of his carrying some other intelligence to France. As to the letter to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was it possible that some rational account could not have been given of it? From the cypher to Williams, it was most clear that Mr O'Connor was going to France.

As to the letter relating to Ireland, how did it so? It had not any reference to Lady Edward Fitzgerald. It was impossible to say it could have any connection with domestic transactions; can this have only a relative to Ireland? it stated that the English, Irish, and Scotch, were sitting together; and an invasion of England would be favoured by an attempt.

As to Allen, who personated a servant, it was not very likely that Quigley was in a condition to keep a servant; he certainly then did assume a false character; as to Leary he was not in a false character. But the Jury should recollect that he took an active part in the transactions of his master and the others, and that he denied the property as well they did. This was the whole of the case. The Jury were to take the whole of that evidence, and consider it maturely; and he was sure they would make a true deliverance.

The prisoners were then severally called upon to state what they had to say in their defence.—These we gave in our last.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Mr Justice BULLER said, this was an indictment against the five prisoners at the bar, and their offence was high treason. The charge consisted of three species of treason. The first overt-act was, that the prisoners conspired to raise rebellion against the King, and to incite hostile invasion. There are five other overt-acts, relating to the possession of a paper, which he would state more at large, and also another allegation, stating their endavours to go beyond seas to persuade the French to invade this country. On the paper it was impossible to put but one construction. It purported that the minds of the people were prepared to join in any invasion; it insinuated, that the country was divided, that it was a bankrupt in its finances, and that no hope was entertained, but by the appearance of the hero of Italy, with the army of France. Who the hero of Italy meant, no one could doubt. How it could enter the mind of any man, that if a French army came here, and got the better, they would be induced to return to their own country, and leave us in possession of this, was a matter which raised great astonishment in his mind. The obvious intent of the paper was, to induce the French to invade this country, under an idea that the mass of the people would rise in their favour.

With regard to the paper, he did not know how to express a better opinion than in the language of that great Judge, Lord Holt, on the trial of Lord Preston; a paper was produced to the effect of the one that was produced here, and, speaking of it, his Lordship had said, "This is a terrible document, and if any person had this in his possession, and was going to France, to make use of it, it is treason, though he did so under the specious pretence of restoring the people to liberty; in short, it is manifestly designed to persuade the French to invade England." Here the expressions were applicable, in the utmost extent; and whoever had this paper in his possession, intending to convey it to the enemy, was guilty in every part of the indictment. Then the question was, did all or any, and which of the prisoners, engage in the design of carrying this paper to France, to induce the French to make an hostile attack on this country? To enable the Jury to answer this, he would state the evidence. [Here the learned judge read the treasonable paper, and recapitulated the whole of the evidence.]

He then proceeded to state, that if this evidence proved the facts, there could be no doubt as to the verdict to be given. To consider it, then, first, as it applied to Quigley. It was proved he had denied the great-coat, in which this paper, with the pocket-book, was contained. This was suspicious conduct, to say no more of it: Why did he deny it if he was not afraid there was something in it that there ought not to have been? Then what was in general this character?—He had been filling the different characters of Priest, Captain, and Merchant, going to different countries.—It had been said he was obliged to leave Ireland, for the sake of his personal safety. If so, why had he not left it ten years ago; for the cause given for his apprehension, it was proved, at that time existed; then what was to be inferred from the words of the paper?—It stated, "the citizen who was the bearer of them before." Who was so likely of the five persons to have been that citizen as Quigley? It had not even been insinuated that any of the other prisoners had been there before, and it had been proved by the circumstances of the pass, that Quigley had been at France.

Mr Juſtice Buller the preferred to the conduct of Binns. He had uſed great expedition in procuring the veſſel, and he ſtood equally ſuſpicious in changing his name; but that of itſelf was not high treaſon. It was neceſſary he ſhould have been acquainted with the poſſeſſion of the treaſonable paper, and of this there was no poſitive evidence. As to his undertaking that the veſſel ſhould return, and depoſiting 300 guineas to inſure it, he might have done ſo, knowing Mr O'Connor's anxiety to get on board, and that probably he would not mind forfeiting the money; but a few hundreds were no object to him, compared with the event of getting away.

With reſpect to Mr O'Connor, he ſtood in a different ſituation from the priſoner Quigly; to his character ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſons in the kingdom had borne teſtimony; and character was of weight where the evidence was doubtful. Certainly, no part of the evidence aſcribed the knowledge of the exiſtence of the paper to O'Connor. He had acted imprudently; he had at firſt denied all knowlege of Quigly; this was wrong. There was one circumſtance much againſt him; why did he not go to Hamburgh, when he had the opportunity? It ſeemed going to France was the *ſine qua non* of his departure. The poſſeſſion of the key to the cyphers was an aukward circumſtance againſt him, though the way it had been accounted for might be true. It was a favourable circumſtance that he had not been proved to have been a member of any political ſociety in England or Ireland.

It was plain O'Connor could not be the perſon alluded to as the Iriſh delegate, ſitting in the Iriſh Committee; he never had belonged to the ſociety of United Iriſhmen; as to his writing to Lord Fitzgerald, that when he got to Paris, he would be active, it was poſſible he might mean what he had ſtated in his defence. It was alſo a very favourable circumſtance, that O'Connor had made up his mind to go to the Continent before the paper exiſted. With regard to the other two priſoners who had all along acted as ſervants, one of them was admitted to be the ſervant of O'Connor, and the other had not been proved to have been in any other capacity than that of ſervant to Quigly. Their ſituation, therefore, precluded the probability of their being entruſted with the knowledge of the contents of ſuch a paper. Having made theſe obſervations, his Lordſhip ſaid he truſted he had diſcharged his duty to the priſoners, the public, and the jury.

The execution of Quigley is mentioned as to take place on Monday next; an event which he ſeems to contemplate with the utmoſt reſignation.

Almoſt all the Jurors challenged by the Crown were farmers, and without any powder in their hair. Several perſons among the impannelled Jury were of the ſame deſcription.

Such was the confuſion in the Court at Maidſtone on Wedneſday morning, that had not Quigley been ſo overcome by hearing his ſentence, which was pronounced in the moſt awful manner by Judge Buller, he might have effected his eſcape, and it would in all probability have been ſeveral minutes before it could have been diſcovered.

When the Court met at Maidſtone on Monday morning, Roger O'Connor was permitted to come in and ſee his brother. The ſcene which took place on this occaſion was extremely affecting.—Arthur O'Connor on this occaſion, as well as on ſeveral which occurred in the courſe of the trial, was in tears.

Yeſterday afternoon Mr. O'Connor was brought up to town from Maidſtone, under the care of the King's Meſſengers, Meſſrs Maſon, Wagſtaff, and Hooper, and the Police-officers, Rivett and Fugion, guarded alſo by an eſcort of the Light-Horſe. Mr. O'Connor is to remain in the cuſtody of one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, till a warrant is made to ſend him to Ireland.

Binns, Allen, and Leary were ſet at liberty previous to O'Connor's being taken from Maidſtone.

Wedneſday Admiral Pringle, and Captain Duncan, were preſented to the King at the levee.

Wedneſday, a Council was held at St James's, in which his Majeſty ſigned a proclamation, offering a reward of 400l. for apprehending Robert Watſon, late of the Spa Fields, Middleſex, commonly called Doctor Watſon, charged on ſuſpicion of high treaſon.

Tueſday, Admiral Lord Duncan waited upon the Chamberlain at one o'clock, and was made free of the city, and received a ſword richly ornamented with diamonds, voted to him by the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, as a teſtimony of their ſenſe of the important ſervices he rendered to his country, by gloriouſly defeating the Dutch fleet on the 11th October, 1797.

The laſt accounts from Colonel Finch are, we are happy to learn, more favourable than any preceding ones.—Hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty of the arrival of the flotilla, under the command of Captain Popham, from the Flemiſh coaſt. The damage done to Flanders is beyond calculation. The inland navigation is completely deſtroyed, the port of Oſtend materially damaged, and all the famous works of Saas blown up. The conculſion was ſo great, that the roofs of many of the houſes near the town actually fell in; and, if the gale of wind had not come on, our loſs would have been but a few men.

This morning arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Grantham Packet, Capt. Bull, in 50 days, from Cape Nichola Mole.

Captain Cummuns, of the Eliza, ſix weeks from Tobago, brings an account that Admiral Harvey, with all his fleet, were cruizing between Trinadad and Tobago, in queſt of the Spaniſh fleet.

By advices from America, we learn, that 25 men of war are building there with the greateſt expedition; they are from 20 to 74 guns. The whole are to be ready in four months, and ſome will be launched in leſs than two, eſpecially thoſe building in the ſouthern provinces.

Bank report up to May 21, 1798.

Voluntary,	L. 1,255,877	1	7
Aſſeſſed Taxes,	737,564	3	7
	L. 1,993,441	5	2

Mr. Arbuthnot, who was ſent by the Britiſh Court to congratulate the Duke and Dutcheſs of Wirtemborg on ſucceeding to the government of Wirtemburg, returned to London on Wedneſday, and waited on their Majeſties yeſterday morning to acquaint them that her Highneſs, though much indiſpoſed in child-bed, was now perfectly recovered.

BRISTOL, MAY 22.

"Dr. W——, whoſe apartments in London were ſearched by order of a warrant from the Duke of Portland, on ſuſpicion of carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the French, ſailed from this place for America, yeſterday, on board the Mary of New York. He was diſguiſed in the habit of a Poliſh Jew, and engaged his paſſage in the ſteerage."

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, May 25.

THE Cicero, Richardſon, from Memel, is on ſhore on the coaſt of Swede——crew and materials ſaved.

The Freedom, Bell, from Hamburgh, in baliaſt—and the Iſabella, ——, from the Baltic, with barley, are taken.

A Brig from Dronthem, with deals and tar, is taken by a Privateer, and ſent for Spain.

WINDS AT DEAL.

May 22. N. E.—23. N. E.—24. E. N. E.

MAILS.

Arrived,—Ireland, 4.—Liſbon, 1.—Hamburgh, 1.—Jamaica, 1.
Due,—Ireland, 3.—Hamburgh, 3.

—*STOCKS*.—

Bank Stock	118	India Stock	——
3 *per cent. con.*	48¼ ⅝	*Long Ann.*	13⅛ 9-16
4 *per cent.*	60⅞ ¼	*Short*	6 3-16 ½
5 *per cent. Ann.*	74⅛ 75	*Omnium*	1¼

This day (May 25) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 48¼ ⅝ ½

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MAY 28.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 25.

AUGMENTATION OF THE NAVY.

Mr PITT moved for leave to bring in a bill for augmenting the navy. He ſtated the object of the bill to be the ſame as that which was paſſed in 1779—viz. the withdrawing for a limited time the protections allowed by act of Parliament.——It was his intention that the bill ſhould go through all its ſtages and be ſent to the Lords that night.

The bill was then read a firſt, ſecond, and third time, and ſent to the Lords.

The clauſes were filled up that the protections ceaſe from yeſterday the 24th of May.

The bill to continue in force during five months, but to operate on the coal trade only for one month from the above date.

Letters from Portſmouth inform, that by the Fly cutter, Lieutenant SPARKS, intelligence has been received, that on Wedneſday evening Sir R. STRACHAN's ſquadron was bombarding the port of Havre.—Particulars are hourly expected.

DUBLIN, May 22.

This day LORD CASTLEREAGH delivered to the Houſe of Commons the following meſſage from the LORD LIEUTENANT.

"CAMDEN,

"I am to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that in conſequence of the diſorders which have taken place in the neighbouring counties, and of the preparations which appeared to be making by the diſaffected in this metropolis and its vicinity, the Magiſtrates thought it proper to apply to the LORD LIEUTENANT and Privy Council to place the city under the proviſions of the act paſſed in the thirty-ſixth year of his Majeſty's reign, more effectually to ſuppreſs inſurrections, and prevent the diſturbance of the public peace: This application has been complied with, and I am now with the utmoſt concern to inform the Houſe of Commons, that I have received information that the diſaffected have been daring enough to form a plan for the purpoſe of poſſeſſing themſelves, in the courſe of the preſent week, of the metropolis, of ſeizing the ſeat of Government and thoſe in authority within the city. In conſequence of this information, I have directed every military precaution to be taken which ſeemed expedient. I have made full communication to the Magiſtracy for the direction of their efforts, and I have no doubt that by the meaſures which will be purſued, the deſigns of the rebellious will be effectualy and entirely cruſhed.

"I have taken the earlieſt opportunity of making this communication, and have the fulleſt confidence that I ſhall be ſupported by the Commons in ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary finally to ſuppreſs the rebellious conſpiracy which exiſts in this kingdom."

An addreſs of thanks was unanimouſly voted to his Excellency, and the Speaker, attended by a number of members, immediately walked in proceſſion to the Caſtle and preſented it.

Same day, a proclamation was iſſued, offered 300l. for apprehending any, or all, of eight perſons, therein named, acuſed of High Treaſon.—They are moſtly Merchants and Tradeſmen.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Dublin.

NEILSON, of Belfaſt, one of the perſons named in the Proclamation, was laſt night apprehended in the act of reconnoitering Newgate, it is ſaid that Mr GREGG, the goaler, was ſtabbed, though not dangerouſly, in ſeizing him.

EXPRESS.

SIR, Dublin Caſtle, Thurſday morning.

"This city was to have been attacked laſt night; but by precautions taken, that deſign was prevented.—The northern mail coach was attacked by rebels, and burnt at Santry—the ſouthern at Lucan. There is every reaſon to believe that no ſecond attempt will be made. Their northern leader, NEILSON, who had been let out of goal, is taken. You will pleaſe to forward this intelligence to General NUGENT with all expedition, and have it publiſhed as much as poſſible.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To the Officers Commanding at Drogheda } E. COOKE.

A letter from JOHN LEES, Eſq. Secretary of the Poſt-Office gives ſimilar information.

Yeſternight arrived at Walker's Hotel, the Right Honourable THOMAS PELHAM, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from Ireland, on his way to London.

The REAY Fencibles, commanded by Colonel MACKAY, who marched from Belfaſt to Cavan a few days ago, received a route for Dublin, where the firſt diviſion arrived on Thurſday.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Thurſday the Aſſembly heard the caſe reſpecting the erection of a new Gaelic chapel in Glaſgow. Mr Lapſlie withdrew both his diſſents entered in the minutes of Preſbytery on the 9th curt. and a petition from the truſtees and managers of the chapel being read, the Aſſembly unanimouſly authoriſe and inſtruct the Preſbytery of Glaſgow to grant the deſire of the petition, by erecting the chapel of eaſe in queſtion, under certain regulations.

Friday the report of the truſtees of the fund for a proviſion to miniſters widows, was given in, and the thanks of the Aſſembly were given to Sir Henry Moncrieffe, the Collector, for his fidelity, attention, and prudence in the management of the fund.

The Aſſembly proceeded to the caſe of the ſettlement of Legertwood. Mr James Young, who had been licenſed by the Southern Northumberland claſs of diſſenting miniſters, obtained a preſentation to the church of Legertwood from Mr Kerr of Morriſton, the patron, which, together with Mr Young's letter of acceptance, was laid before the Preſbytery of Lauder. The Preſbytery referred the whole to the Synod of Merſe and Tiviotdale for advice and aſſiſtance. The Synod recommended to the Preſbytery to ſuſtain the preſentation, and to proceed in the ſettlement. Againſt which ſentence ſeveral members of Synod proteſted for leave to complain to the Aſſembly. The ſettlement of Mr Young in the mean time, took place, and he was one of the repreſentatives from the Preſbytery of Lauder; and ſat and voted in the preceding diets of Aſſembly as ſuch. Parties being heard, after long reaſoning, a motion was made and ſeconded, That the Aſſembly find, that Mr James Young was not qualified, according to the laws of this Church, to accept the preſentation to the parish of Legertwood; and therefore reverſe the ſentence of the Synod of Merſe and Tiviotdale, recommending to the Preſbytery of Lauder to ſuſtain the preſentation: Find, That the Preſbytery of Lauder acted with great irregularity, in proceeding to admit Mr Young, notwithſtanding the diſſent and complaint of ſeveral members of the Synod: Annull all the proceedings of the Preſbytery of Lauder, in relation to the ſettlement, ſubſequent to the meeting of Synod in October laſt: Reſcind the ſettlement of Mr Young, and declare the parish of Legertwood vacant, as if no ſuch ſettlement had taken place.—Another motion was made and ſeconded, That the Aſſembly find, that though the Synod of Merſe and Tiviotdale ought to have proceeded with more caution than they have ſhown in this caſe, on account of the peculiar circumſtances attending it, and that it would have been expedient to have laid theſe circumſtances before the General Aſſembly, before they had given any advice to the Preſbytery of Lauder; therefore the General Aſſembly diſapprove of the ſentence complained of; but judge it unneceſſary that any further proceedings ſhould be held on this ſubject. The Aſſembly agreed to the following ſtate of the vote, *Reſcind*, or *Not*. And the roll being called, and votes marked, it carried by a great majority *Reſcind*. The Aſſembly decreed accordingly.

The Anniverſary Sermon before the Society in Scotland for propogating Chriſtian Knowledge, is to be preached by the Rev. Mr John Johnſton, Miniſter of Croſmichael, on Thurſday the 31ſt of May 1798, in the High Church, to begin at 12 o'clock noon, and the Collection on that occaſion to be applied for purchaſing books to poor ſcholars.

The Directors of the Society are requeſted to meet at eleven o'clock, and the General Meeting immediately after Sermon in the Society Hall, Netherbow.

SHOP BREAKING & THEFT,
WITH A REWARD FOR A DISCOVERY OF THIRTY GUINEAS.

WHEREAS on Sunday evening laſt, or early on Monday morning, a Watch Maker's SHOP on South Bridge, Edinburgh, was Broke into, and a great number of valuable articles Stolen and carried off; amongſt which are the following:

One Gold Repeating Watch, with Gold Enamelled Caſe, name Grahame.
One Caped and Jewelled Gold Watch, name Alexander Hare.
One ditto ditto, name Cleland, No. 175.
One Horizontal Gold Watch, name Johnſtone, 456.
One Chaſed ditto ditto.
One Plain ditto ditto, name Dunlope, 2119.
One Silver Watch, name Biſhop, No. 13921.
One ditto ditto, name Sroude, No. 7849.
One ditto ditto, name Ordſon, No. 9660.
One ditto ditto, name Elliot, 564.
One ditto ditto, name Roulands, 1132.
One ditto ditto, name Mico.
One Seconds ſilver Watch without the Second's hand.
One Patent Seconds Gilt Watch, name Waker, 7751.
One Gilt Watch, name Lowe, 770.
One ditto ditto, Green Caſe, name Crawford, 2781.
One ditto Common Shagreen Watch.
One Outer ſilver Watch Caſe.
One Metal Watch, name Richards, No. 3319. with letters on the dial, inſtead of figures, for the hours.
Two Gold Mounted Catrigorum Seals;—Three ditto ditto Oval Peeble Seals;—Four ditto ditto Peeble Pyramid Seals;—Fourteen Plain Peeble Seals, with Gold Swivels.

All dealers and others are earneſtly intreated, if any articles are offered for ſale anſwering the above deſcription, or if any perſon or perſons, of a ſuſpicious appearance, are obſerved with ſuch articles in their cuſtody, to ſtop and ſecure the ſame, and give notice to William Scot, Procurator Fiſcal of the county of Edinburgh, who will pay all charges which may be thereby incurred.

The premediated and deliberate manner in which the ſhop appears to have been broke into, renders the detection of the offenders an object of importance to every one who would wiſh to preſerve their property. In order, therefore, the more effectually to lead to a diſcovery, a Reward of THIRTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any perſon who will, within ſix months from this date, give ſuch information to the ſaid William Scott, as ſhall be the means of leading to a diſcovery; to be paid on conviction, and the informer's name concealed, if required. Edinburgh, 22d May, 1798.

ADDITIONAL REWARD.

N. B. As a farther inducement to a diſcovery in the above daring and attrocious ſhop breaking, an Additional Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is hereby offered by the South Bridge Aſſociation, for proſecuting thieves; to be paid by their Treaſurer upon conviction of the offender or offenders.

Edinburgh, 20th May, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following Letter was ſent me after the ſettlement of an action, brought againſt Mr WEBSTER, for an infringement of the Letters Patent for my invention of the Threſhing Machine, which was to have been tried at Weſtminſter, the ſittings after the preſent term. It is publiſhed at Mr Webſter's preſſing requeſt. Should the publication be any ways inſtrumental in bringing thoſe perſons, who have incroached on my Patent right, to be ſenſible of the illegality of their conduct, and induce them to purſue meaſures to avert the conſequences that muſt aſſuredly await them, it will give me real ſatisfaction. The very candid manner in which Mr Webſter has acknowledged his error, and his anxious ſolicitude to make all the reparation in his power of the injury he is conſcious of having done me, are highly to his credit. I receive him, with pleaſure, among the number of my friends, and truſt, he will experience that the confidence he repoſed in me was not miſplaced. ANDREW MEIKLE.

Houſton Mill, near Haddington, April 22. 1798.

SIR, *Sherburn, April* 20. 1798.

The action brought againſt me for an infringement of your patent for the Threſhing Machines being now ſettled, I think it juſt to inform you, by letter, of the motives that induced me to queſtion the validity of the patent, and your right to the invention, and of thoſe that afterwards diſpoſed me to ſubmit to your liberality rather than riſk a trial—in order to give you an opportunity of making them public, and removing any impreſſions my oppoſition to your patent may have made. Being urged, by ſome Gentlemen, in the ſummer of 1796, to conſtruct Threſhing Machines for them, ſimilar to thoſe erected by you, I went into Northumberland to examine ſeveral which had been made by various mill-wrights there. I was told by all thoſe perſons, except Mr ——*, of Morpeth, that no patent had been granted for the invention of theſe machines. Mr ——, however informed me, that you had, indeed, obtained a patent, but it was good for nothing, the invention not being your's but his: and that you, by overhearing him give ſome directions to his workmen, learned the principles of his machine, and then alledged thoſe principles were invented by you; in conſequence of which he brought an action againſt you, and gained a verdict, with heavy damages, at Durham aſſizes. Mr —— added, that he was a fool for bringing the action at all; for, if he had made terms with you, it would have been much better, as the patent might have been eſtabliſhed for his and your benefit; but the verdict of the Jury had annulled it, and the invention was laid open to the world. Relying on this ſtatement, I ſoon ſtruckt the machines, of which you have an account, I was encouraged alſo by the example of other mill-wrights, and by offers to ſupport me againſt your proſecution. When, however, you had proceeded at conſiderable length, I was aſtoniſhed at receiving a letter from Mr ——, in anſwer to ſome enquiries of mine, which convinced me that no trial between him and you had taken place. This circumſtance, together with the knowledge I got in the ſearch of materials for my defence, and what is mentioned concerning your machines in the Encyclopædia Britannica, convinced me of the juſtice of your claim and my own error, and occaſioned me to abandon my oppoſition, and throw myſelf upon your generoſity. Although the coſts, and what you required of me for damages, amount to a conſiderable ſum, I repoſe not of the confidence I repoſed in you. The invention, beyond all doubt, is of the firſt conſequence to the agriculture of this country. The merit of it is entirely your own. That you may receive, without incroachment, the benefits you are juſtly entitled to, is the ſincere wiſh of

Your obliged humble ſervant, SAMUEL WEBSTER.

Mr Andrew Meikle, Houſton Mill, near Haddington, North Britain

* The name is given in the original, but is here omitted, as it is my intention to bring the Gentleman alluded to before a Court of Juſtice, to anſwer for his conduct. A. M.

FIFE STATUTE LABOUR, &c.

THE Collector hereby intimates to all in arrear of the Converſion of Statute Labour, Land Ceſs, or Taxes within the County of Fife, That, unleſs the ſame is paid betwixt and the 10th day of June next, ſuch as are deficient will be proceed againſt conform to law.

Cupar, May 26. 1798.

FURNITURE

To be SOLD by public roup, at Belton in Eaſt Lothian, upon Saturday the 2d June 1798,

THE Principal Part of the Houſehold Furniture which belonged to the late James Hay of Belton, Eſq; conſiſting of Mounted Beds, Tables, Drawers, Chairs, Blankets, Bed and Table Linens, Carpets, ſeveral fine old Mirrors, China Plates, and a variety of other articles.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

SALE OF FAT CATTLE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Tueſday the 5th of June, at Kincaple Diſtillery, parish of St Andrew's, and county of Fife,

ABOUT FIFTY FAT CATTLE. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

Three months credit will be given upon the purchaſers finding ſatisfactory ſecurity.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the late Mr LAURENCE CRAIGIE of Dumbarnie, or their agents, are requeſted to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 1ſt June 1798, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of giving directions to the truſtees reſpecting the recovery and final diſtribution of Mr Craigie's funds.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, between the hours of one and three afternoon, on Wedneſday the 20th of June next,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS AND ESTATES;

I. THE ESTATE of GRAITNEY, with the Teinds and Fiſhings, lying in the parish of Graitney, conſiſting of above 800 Scots acres. The preſent rent is L. 481 18s. excluſive of the fiſhings, and by the riſe upon one farm, the rent after Martinmas next will be 501l. 8s. This eſtate holds of the Crown, and being valued in the ceſs books at 800 merks, affords an undoubted Freehold Qualification. The great roads from Portpatrick to London, and from Glaſgow to London, run through the lands, and join at the well-known village of Graitney Green in the heart of the eſtate. The lands and ſea-port of Highford, at the mouth of the river Sark, on the Solway Frith, are part of the eſtate, and the proprietor has there a right of ſalmon fiſhing. This eſtate is now wholly incloſed and ſubdivided, and the fences in very complete order, and there are remarkably good farm houſes on the different farms. But the principal farms of the eſtate were let in the 1784, upon leaſes for 21 years, before theſe improvements took place, without any progreſſive rent, and are poſſeſſed by opulent and ſkilful tenants. The manſion-houſe of this eſtate is at preſent occupied as an inn—but being large, and having been lately thoroughly repaired, is well ſuited for the accommodation of a genteel family, having good offices, a garden, and orchard, and being ſurrounded by a conſiderable quantity of full grown trees.

II. The Seven Merk Land of old extent of FLEEMING, with the teinds of the ſame, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, conſiſting of 339 Scots acres. Moſt of theſe lands are let upon improving leaſe, for twenty-one years from Candlemas 1793. The preſent rent is 143l. 2s. 6d. which riſes progreſſively in a few years to 168l. 12s. 6d. The farms are incloſed, and partly ſubdivided with thriving hedges. The turnpike road from Glaſgow to Carliſle paſſes through theſe lands, and they are only three miles diſtant from Graitney. They hold of the Crown, and are valued ſeparately in the ceſs books at 270 merks. There is no ſtipend at preſent payable out of theſe lands.

III. The Lands and Eſtate of REIDHALL & CALVERTSHOLM, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleeming, conſiſting of nearly 900 Scots acres, of which 20 acres are in thriving plantations. Theſe lands join with the eſtate of Graitney. The great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle runs through them. They were in general let for 21 years from Candlemas 1793 upon improving leaſes. The preſent rent is 308l. 17s. 6d. which riſes progreſſively to 364l. 17s. 6d. The farms are well incloſed with thriving hedges, and the farm houſes are commodious and ſubſtantial. There is no ſtipend at preſent payable out of the lands. They hold of the Crown, and being valued *in cumulo* along with other lands, it is ſuppoſed they will afford a Freehold Qualification. The vice Patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleeming will be ſold along with theſe lands.

This lot includes the Mill of Redhall, rented at 20l. which will either be ſold therewith or ſeparately, as ſhall be judged moſt agreeable to purchaſers.

IV. The Lands of HAIRGILLS and DODEND, in the parish of Hoddam. They conſiſt of 252 Scots acres, and are let on an improving leaſe for 20 years from Candlemas 1794.—The preſent rent is 85l. which riſes progreſſively to 95l. The lands are completely incloſed with a ſtone dyke, which, with the farm houſe, is very ſubſtantial. They are valued in the ceſs books at 150 merks, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior.

V. The Lands of MINSCA and RISPHILL, lying in the parish of Middlebie, conſiſting of 472 Scots acres. There is a thriving young wood upon part of the lands. They are let to a ſubſtantial tenant for 60l. of rent, upon a leaſe which expires in eight years from Whitſunday 1798. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VI. The Lands of GREENGATE-HOUSE, lying in the ſaid parish of Middlebie. They conſiſt of 265 Scots acres, and are let upon an improving leaſes, for 21 years from Whitſunday 1793. The rent at preſent is 50l. which riſes progreſſively to 58l. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VII. The Lands of DOGSLACKS, lying in the ſaid parish of Middlebie, conſiſting of 43 Scots acres, let upon an improving leaſe, for 21 years from Whitſunday 1793. The preſent rent is 16l. which riſes progreſſively to 21l. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VIII. The Burrow Roods of STAPLEGORDON, lying in the parish of Langholm, and within two miles of the thriving town of Langholm. They conſiſt of 26 Scots acres, and are out of leaſe.

The preſent rent is only 7l. but the land being of good quality, and the rent not having been raiſed for many years, a very conſiderable additional rent may be expected. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

The public burdens affecting theſe lands are inconſiderable.

The whole of the lots are very low rented. By the report of gentlemen of undoubted ſkill and integrity, employed to ſurvey them, many of the farms would, if out of leaſe, bring double the preſent rent, ſome of them conſiderably more.

The lands will be ſhewn by the different tenants, and for further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Stewart, at Hillſide, near Lockerbie—Mr Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh—or Mr Crauford Tait, W. S. Edinburgh.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the lands, will be ſhewn upon applying to Mr Keith or Mr Tait—to either of whom, or to Mr Stewart, private offers may be made prior to the day of ſale.

N. B. Moſt of the leaſes contain various reſervations in favour of the proprietor, particularly power to reſume ground, to grant feus or long leaſes thereof for building villages, erecting manufactures, or any other purpoſe the proprietor ſhall think proper, upon allowing the tenants ſuitable abatements from their rents.

SEQU[illegible]TIONS, &c.

Examination of JAMES SIMPSON, Farmer and Cattle Dealer in Mains of Inverkerey, on the 7th June, at noon, in the Laigh Tolbooth, Aberdeen, in place of 8th June, as formerly ſtated.

Creditors of JAMES BOWACK, Tenant in Pitforthie, to meet in John Martin's, vintner, Brechin, on 1ſt June, at noon, to determine on the diſpoſal of his houſehold furniture, &c.

—— A. M'LEAN of Drimnin, and C. M'LEAN of Kinlochaline, to produce their claims in the office of M. P. Bruce againſt the 22d June.

—— PETER FISHER, late Bleacher at Rutherglen, to ſee a ſtate of his affairs with Francis Blaikie, merchant, Glaſgow, the truſtee, till 18th June, when they are to meet in the truſtee's to receive payment of their firſt dividend.

—— JOHN M'QUEEN, Smith in Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouſe, on 27th June, at noon, to receive a report of the ſtate of the funds, and inſtruct the truſtee.

—— DAVID BRYDON, Writer and Merchant, Beith, to meet in John Wilſon's, vintner there, on 5th June, at noon, to conſider of an offered compoſition of 2s. 6d. per pound.

TO BE LET,

For ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to the 6th day of October next,

THE level free COALLIERY of BLAIRNGONE, and the adjoining COAL in the Lands of EASTER DOLLARBEG, all belonging to his Grace the Duke of Atholl, ſituated along the water of Devon, at the weſt corner of the county of Fife, being ſix computed miles from Dunfermline, Kinroſs, Dumblane, and Stirling, and ſtill at leſs diſtance from Clackmannan and Alloa.—This being the neareſt coalliery for ſupplying Strathern, and other populous parts of the country, a very extenſive ſale may be expected.

The tackſman of the coal may have the ſmall farm of Blairngone, and alſo the coalmaſter's houſe, with the garden and offices, or not as moſt convenient.

Offerers will adapt their propoſals to the different ways in which they would incline to work the coal, and proportion the rent accordingly.

Propoſals may be tranſmitted to John Maenab, writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, and will keep ſuch propoſals ſecret as he may be deſired to conceal. Such as deſire to ſee the coal may apply to Mrs Campbell at Eaſter Dollarbeg, or Henry Scotland, overſeer at the works.

VILLAS,

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH,

FOR SALE—AND

HOUSE, GARDEN, &c.

Highly eligible as Bathing Quarters, TO LET.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 21ſt day of June next 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

I. THE VILLA of BROUGHTON PARK, belonging to Andrew Leſlie, feedſman, lying on the north ſide, and in the immediate vicinity of the city of Edinburgh, conſiſting of 4 acres, 2 roods, and 11 falls or thereby, all well incloſed.

Upon the premiſſes, there are a neat commodious manſion-houſe, garden, in which there are a handſome peach-houſe and vinery, and ſuitable offices adjoining; alſo a ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſmall garden, &c.

II. The PROPERTY at PORTO-BELLO, about three miles eaſt from Edinburgh, upon the ſea-ſhore, belonging to James Cuningham ſeedſman in Edinburgh, conſiſting of 4 acres, 2 roods, and 4 falls, or thereby, (excluſive of a large piece of ground that may at a ſmall expence be gained from the ſea-ſhore) all well incloſed by ſtone walls, and neatly laid out in three ſeparate incloſures, ſurrounded, by garden, ſhrubbery, &c. with the privilege of acceſs from the Muſſelburgh road down to the ſea-ſhore, along the outſide of the eaſt boundary of the property.

In the ſouthmoſt incloſure adjoining to the Muſſelburgh road, there is a neat commodious dwelling-houſe. And in the north incloſure, upon the ſea-ſide, there is a neat dwelling-houſe, commonly called *Porto-Bello Tower*, with proper offices, &c.

Theſe premiſſes are moſt particularly well adapted for bathing quarters, and may either be occupied in the manner they preſently are, or converted into three ſeparate Villas; the middle incloſure affording a delightful and moſt convenient ſituation for a houſe, having the benefit of acceſs both to the Muſſelburgh road and the ſea, without any interference with the reſt of the property, by means of the before-mentioned road along the eaſt boundary.

III. The HOUSE by the road-ſide, and the Garden, Incloſures, and Shrubbery at Porto-Bello before deſcribed, TO BE LET in the mean time, either ſeparately or together, till the term of Martinmas next.

For further information, perſons inclining to purchaſe or to rent theſe ſubjects, may apply to Donald M'Laine, ſeedſman in Edinburgh, truſtee for the creditors of Meſſ. Leſlie and Cuningham; or to Alexander Forſyth, writer in Edinburgh, in whoſe hands the articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the ſubjects, and ſearches for incumbrances, may be ſeen.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE,

AND

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

By Authority of the Court of Seſſion, there will be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 20th day of June 1798, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

THE ESTATE which belonged to the deceaſed ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of SANDA, Eſq. Advocate, lying in the diſtrict of Kintyre and ſhire of Argyle.

The groſs rent of the whole eſtate is L.648, 15s. 10d. Sterling, and the free proven rent rent, after deducing feu and teinds duties, and other public burdens, is L.603, 17s. 9d. which the Lords have appointed to be expoſed at the upſet price of L.16,908, 17s. Sterling.

Theſe lands are of conſiderable extent, moſtly of excellent ſoil, and capable of the higheſt cultivation and improvement, having abundance of limeſtone, fuel, and water-carriage. The ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, and the greateſt part of theſe lands, as well as the iſland of Sanda, is bounded by the ſea, and a conſiderable part of them are out of leaſe, having been in the natural poſſeſſion of the late proprietor.

For the accommodation of purchaſers, it is propoſed to expoſe this eſtate in the following lots, at ſuch a proportion of the total upſet price above mentioned as correſponds to the rents of theſe different lots.

LOT I.—The LANDS of NORTH and SOUTH MACHRIREOCH, with the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Offices—the Lands of Pentachton, the Lands of Pennyſoirach, the Lands of Kilmoſhenachan, the Lands of Blaithill and Coulrachan, the Lands of Acharau, the Lands of Achadadowie, and Meadow called Monemore, the Lands of Eden, Pennyland, Mill and Mill Acres, and Pennyland Smithy and Acres belonging thereto. The proven groſs rent of theſe lands is L.486, 5s. 10d. It is propoſed to lay L.32, 12s. 10d. 8-12ths of the public burdens on this lot, ſo there will remain L.453, 12s. 11d. 4-12ths of free rent, which is intended to be expoſed at L.12,702, 2s. 5d. 4-12ths Sterling.

Since the lands were formerly expoſed to ſale, the farms of Machrireoch and Eden, in this lot, being out of leaſe, have been ſet for the current year at no leſs than 66l. 2s. 2d. Sterling above the proven rents, which may afford a ſpecimen of the great riſes of rent that a purchaſer might expect.

LOT II.—The ISLAND of SANDA, with the Small Iſlands adjacent, called the Sheep Iſland and Glenmore Rock. The proven groſs rents of theſe iſlands is L.67, 10s. and it is propoſed to lay L.4. 10s. 7d. of the public burdens on this lot, ſo there will remain L.62, 19s. 5d. of free rent, which is intended to be expoſed at L.1763. 3s. 8d. Sterling.

N. B. This iſland, in the mouth of the Frith of Clyde and Iriſh Channel, is of conſiderable extent, fertile ſoil, an excellent harbour, and not two miles diſtant from the coaſt; may be rendered of great value as a fiſhing ſtation, or for carrying on trade with Ireland, both ſides of the Frith of Clyde and Weſtern Iſles.—Great quantities of kelp might be made, both upon the ſhores of the iſland, and of the reſt of the eſtate on the main land.

LOT III.—The LANDS of GARTNACOPAIG; the proven groſs rent of theſe lands is L.30, and it is propoſed to lay L.2, 0s. 4d. of the public burdens on this lot, ſo there will remain L.27, 19s. 8d. of free rent, which is intended to be expoſed at L.783, 10s. 8d. Sterling.

LOT IV.—The LANDS of DRUMMORENABADOCH, the proven groſs rent of which is L.65, Sterling; and it is propoſed to lay L.5, 14s. 3d. 4-12ths of the public burdens on this lot, ſo there will remain L.59, 5s. 8d. 8-12ths of free rent, which is intended to be expoſed at L.1660, 0s. 2d. 8-12ths.

Houſe in Edinburgh.

That HOUSE, being No. 52, in GEORGE STREET, in the New Town of Edinburgh, preſently poſſeſſed by William Forbes, Eſq. banker, to be expoſed at the upſet price of L.1500 Sterling.

Intended purchaſers are referred to the printed abſtract of the proven rental, copies of which will be had from William Macdonald, writer to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr Duncan Campbell, ſheriff-ſubſtitute at Campbeltown, factor on the eſtate, or Mr Jeffrey, depute-clerk of Seſſion, at his office, application may be made for further particulars. A plan of the eſtate may be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Macdonald.

To the CREDITORS *of*

ARCHIBALD WATERS, Wright in Colinton.

THE Creditors of the ſaid ARCHIBALD WATERS, are requeſted to meet on Wedneſday next, the 30th curt. in John's Coffeehouſe, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to conſider the ſtate of his affairs, and give directions for the management thereof.

It is hoped all the creditors will either attend by themſelves, or by perſons in their name properly authoriſed.

MILL AND LANDS

IN EAST AND MID LOTHIAN.

To be Let for 19 years, and entered to at Martinmas 1798,

I. THE FARM of HOWDEN, part of the eſtate of Newbyth, as lately poſſeſſed by Robert Hay. This farm has been occupied by the proprietor for four years. A large contiguous park will be added, making the whole ground let about 140 acres.

II.—The MILL of LINTON, called NEWBYTH MILL, with its Thirlage, and the TEMPLE LANDS of LINTON, preſently occupied therewith by George Simpſon, extending to about 16 acres.

III.—The FARM of SOUTH LANGLOAN, in the pariſh of Libberton, Mid Lothian, conſiſting of about 40 acres, preſently poſſeſſed by Daniel Robb.

The parts of Newbyth will be ſhewn by the grieve there, and the farm of Langloan by John Sanderſon, lime overſeer at Gilmerton, and propoſals for leaſes may be given in to Robert Baird, Eſq. of Newbyth, the proprietor, or to Bain Whyt, W. S. No. 50. South Bridge Street, betwixt and Tueſday the 12th of June next, at which time the beſt offers made will be preferred.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE,

IN ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 13th June 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT PART of the ESTATE of CRUDEN which lies upon the ſouth ſide of the Water of Cruden, being Lot I. of the Lands formerly advertiſed for ſale, and which conſiſts of about 1640 acres, together with the excluſive right and privilege of caſting peats and ſods upon fifty-ſix acres of the moſs of Greens of Auguharnie and Burnthill, which are ſpecially ſet apart for that purpoſe.

At the deſire of ſeveral perſons who have been making enquiries after this lot, there are to be added thereto, the KIRK CROFTS, and Part of the LANDS of ASHALLOW, ſo as to make the great road leading from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Waterſide, the eaſt boundary of this property.

Theſe lands are very low rented, and nearly all out of leaſe. They contain an inexhauſtible ſtore of ſand of a calcareous nature, which has been uſed by the preſent tenants with much ſucceſs. Their other advantages were mentioned in former advertiſements, which are here referred to.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Wauchope, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Mr William Alexander, at Nether Mill of Cruden, by Ellon, factor upon the eſtate, either of whom will furniſh a particular rental, and ſhew the plan and meaſurement of the lands.

AN ESTATE IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Voluntary Roup, within John's Coffee Houſe, Edinr upon Tueſday the 26th June 1798, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SKEOCH, CARCLUSH, and BLACKHILL, lying within the Pariſh of St Ninians and Shire of Stirling, as the ſame are preſently poſſeſſed by the heirs of Adam Walker; together with a ſmall piece of ground feued to William Wilſon.

Theſe Lands are ſituated cloſe to the town of Bannockburn, and about three meaſured miles from Stirling; they are all incloſed, and are capable of great improvement. From their vicinity to the town and port of Stirling, lime and other manure can be eaſily procured.

There is no manſion houſe upon the eſtate, but there is a delightful ſituation to build one on the lands of Skeock, which conſiſt of about 90 acres 1 rood Scots meaſure of rich arable land, divided into ſmall incloſures.

The ſituation is uncommonly beautiful and healthy, commanding a rich and extenſive view of the adjacent country, the Frith of Forth for many miles up and down, the town and harbour of Alloa, the town and caſtle of Stirling, and many other delightful objects which are in the neighbourhood; the whole forming one of the fineſt landſcapes in Scotland.

The great road from Edinburgh to Stirling paſſes along the ſide of the Lands of Skeoch, and betwixt the lands of Carcluſh and Blackhill.

The Lands of Carcluſh conſiſt of 51 acres, 31 falls, and the lands of Blackhill of 25 acres and 2 roods, which makes the whole eſtate conſiſt of 166 acres 3 roods and 31 falls Scots meaſure, which is about 200 Engliſh acres.

The preſent rent of the lands ſet to Adam Walker, amounts to 176l. 2s. and in the year 1809, an additional riſe of 40l. 10s. commences, making in all 216l. 12s. and the tenant pays all public burdens.

The lands were ſet in leaſe to Adam Walker in the year 1783, for 38 years after Martinmas 1789, ſo that the tack will end at Martinmas 1827.

Beſides the above rent, William Wilſon pays for his feu 3l. yearly.

The Proprietor has right to the teinds of the whole eſtate. The ſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books at 295l. Scots.

The title deeds are in the hands of Robert Trotter, W. S. to whom intending purchaſers may apply for further information.

The tenant on the ground and James Lindſay at Touch, will ſhew the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARK-SHIRE.

To be Sold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock afternoon,

SEVERAL PARTS and PORTIONS of the Lands and Barony of SYMINGTON, lying in the pariſh of Symington, and ſhire of Lanark; including the Villa called SYMINGTON LODGE, and Farm thereto annexed, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Symington, and aſtricted multures; as alſo ſeveral other farms to the amount in whole of about 280l. ſterling of yearly rent.

The greater part of theſe lands hold of the Crown, and a ſmall addition of valued rent would entitle the purchaſer to a vote in the county. They are moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clyde, in a healthy country, having the populous village of Symington immediately adjacent, and being within three miles of Biggar, and eight of Lanark, the county town;—In which reſpects they well merit the attention of perſons deſirous to eſtabliſh cotton mills, bleachfields, or other manufactures where a command of water, and a conſiderable population are reckoned of advantage. There are leaſes upon the lands yeilding about 280l. ſter. of yearly rent. But the villa and farm of Symington Lodge, rated at 100l. per annum, are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and may be entered to at Martinmas. The whole are capable of the higheſt improvement; and as the villa of Symington Lodge, in the immediate vicinity of the Clyde, was built for, and has been occupied as the reſidence of a genteel family, having coach-houſe and other ſuitable offices, gentlemen engaged in manufactures or agriculture, or fond of the country amuſements of fiſhing, hunting, and ſhooting, will find the premiſſes a moſt deſirable, as well as profitable acquiſition.

There are already conſiderable plantations on different parts of the eſtate upon which no value is put, although they are not only an ornament to the country, but would even at preſent fetch a conſiderable price; and the Proprietor has reſerved pieces of ground from ſeveral of the farms for the purpoſe of forming additional plantations, which a purchaſer may execute according to his own taſte.

If intending offerers ſhall ſignify an inclination to have the premiſſes expoſed in lots inſtead of *in cumulo*, the articles of ſale ſhall be ſo framed as to ſuit them; provided there appears a probability of diſpoſing of the whole ſubjects to be ſold in that way.

William Smyth at Symington will ſhow the ſeveral farms intended to be expoſed to ſale; and for further particulars, application may be made to James Home, clerk to the ſignet, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, who is authoriſed to ſell by private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

FARMS AND MILLS,

In the Counties of Clackmanan and Fife,

To be LET for 19 years, & entered to at Martinmas 1798,

I. THE MILLS and MILL-LANDS of LINMILN, lying in the Upper Barony of Clackmanan, within two miles of the Frith of Forth. The lands conſiſt of about 118 acres, and will be let either with or without the Mills. The ſtream of water and extent of fall are equal to any weight of machinery at all ſeaſons. The premiſſes will be ſhown by James Sandres, at Craigrie of Clackmanan.

II. The Farm of WESTER FLISK, part of the barony of Ballinbreich, in the north of Fife, as at preſent poſſeſſed by James Sime. It conſiſts of 143 acres, of which 114 are arable. It lies on the ſouth banks of the Tay, within five miles of the port of Newburgh, and will be ſhown by Peter Brown, at Eaſter Fliſk Mill, the baron officer.

Offers in writing to be given in between and the 12th day of June next, to Charles Innes and William Handyſide, writers to the ſignet. George Aitken, writer in Cupar Fife, will alſo receive offers for the farm of Weſter Fliſk.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF SLAINS,

IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Extenſive and Valuable ESTATE of SLAINS, conſiſting of upwards of 6200 acres, the greateſt part of which is capable of high improvement, lying along the ſea coaſt in the ſouth extremity of that diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire called Buchan, 14 miles north from Aberdeen, and 10 ſouth from Peterhead; the road betwixt which places, by Waterſide, runs thro' the heart of the eſtate.

If not ſold together, it is propoſed to expoſe it to ſale in lots.—Other particulars, as to the eſtate and time of ſale, will appear in a future advertiſement.

Application in the meantime may be made to John Alexander Higgins, W. S, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE OF CULROSS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED TO £.19,000 STERLING,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CULROSS, with the COAL and SALT WORKS, Feu-duties and Right of Patronage, &c. as formerly advertiſed, at 21,402l. 6s. 6d. 8-12ths are to be expoſed to Sale by auction, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, on Wedneſday the 13th day of June next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon, at the reduced upſet price of 19,000l. ſterling.

There are upwards of 500 acres of arable ground in the premiſſes, beſides muir ground. A Garden containing 12 acres, and 8 acres of planting around and near the manſion-houſe. The Parks of Abbey, Byrefield, Woodhead, and Gagie, which lie contiguous to the manſion houſe, are all in graſs.

The rent for the current year is only about 450l. but as thoſe parts of the eſtate under graſs are let from year to year, and the other farms on leaſes for three years, ſome of which expired at Martinmas laſt, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected on leaſes of longer endurance.

The manſion houſe is an elegant building, of excellent workmanſhip, pleaſantly ſituated, commmanding a moſt extenſive view of the Frith of Forth, and ſurrounding country, and the coal and ſalt works may be wrought to conſiderable advantage.

The eſtate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperiors, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 492l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and all exhauſted by the ſtipends allocated, and payable to the preſent miniſters.

The tenants will ſhew the lands, and the gardener the manſion-houſe and garden.

The conditions of ſale, and proven tental, with plans of the eſtate and coal works, are in the office of Mr Bruce, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion; and Robert Watſon, writer, Park Street, agent in the ſale, will furniſh intending offerers with printed copies of the memorial, and abſtract of the proven rental, and give all further neceſſary information.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 20th day of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY, (except that part to the weſt and north of the burn of Knockymiln, and a line dividing Burnſide from Hilltown, and running from the head of ſaid burn northward to the march in Redmoſs.) This eſtate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, and mill and mill lands of Gaſh, &c. all lying within the pariſhes of Turriff and Monquhitter and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage of the Church and School of Turriff.

Theſe lands are of great extent, containing ſeveral thouſand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are ſupplied with lime and coal. The whole eſtate is well accommodated with moſs. The eſtate holds of the crown, and the valued rent is 2200l. Scots. The preſent groſs rental, converting the victual and cuſtoms at a reaſonable rate is about 1700l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The manſion-houſe is a noble old building, ſubſtantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every uſeful accommodation. There is around the houſe conſiderable plantations of full-grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds. Few villages can be better ſituated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, ſufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and ſituation of this large and extenſive eſtate are ſo well and generally known, as to require neither deſcription nor embelliſhment in a newſpaper.—A property ſo deſirable in every reſpect ſeldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on ſecurity, and the remainder will be accepted of by ſuch inſtalments as may ſuit the conveniency of a purchaſer.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will ſhew the lands and marches, and any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup-houſe, to John Burnett, Eſq. of Ellrich, by Aberdeen, or Maxwell Gordon and John Morriſon, writers to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be Sold by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th of June, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, which belonged in property in whole or in part to the late William Paterſon, of Kaimſhill, writer in Kilmarnock, in the lots after mentioned.

LOT I.—The LANDS of HILLHOUSE, and MOSSIDE, and WHITEHILLOCH, with the tiends, lying in the pariſh of Riccarton, and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands hold of the Prince, are of a brown loam and clay ſoil, and conſiſt, according to a meaſurement made by William Crawfurd, of about 117 acres, of which Whitehilloch contains about twenty acres. It is full of marle, and at the expence of 20l. may be made the beſt land in the farm.

The lands of Hillhouſe are let for nineteen years from Martinmas 1789, at 74l. of rent. Moſſide, and Weſtmoſt part of Whitehilloch, are at preſent poſſeſſed by John Merry, without a tack, at 35l. per annum, but will let from 25s. to 30s. per acre upon a nineteen years leaſe. The whole of this lot lies in the immediate neighbourhood of a lime quarry, at which lime for manure may be got at a ſmall expence. The proprietor has a right to the teinds. The public burdens are ſmall, and the whole will be put up at the upſet price of 3402l. 8s. 4d.

LOT II.—The LANDS of LOCHEND and RIGHEAD, and SORN MILN, with the teinds and pertinents, lying with in the pariſh of Galſton and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands hold blench of a ſubject ſuperior. They contain about 210 acres, are of a good clay ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided, and abound with lime of a ſuperior quality. They are at preſent out of leaſe, but would let on a leaſe at from 22s. to 25s. per acre.—There is no ſtipend payable out of the lands, and the other public burdens are not great. The upſet price of this lot will be 4500l.

Perſons deſirous of viewing the lands may apply to William Parker, Eſq. banker in Kilmarnock, or Mr William Brown, writer there, who will give directions for ſhowing the lands; and for other information as to the lands of Lochend and Righead, application may be made to John Hunter, clerk to the ſignet; and as to the whole, to Thomas Adair, clerk to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF EDDERLINE

IS POSTPONED to the 21ſt November next, when it will be expoſed in ſuch lots as ſhall be afterwards advertiſed.

PAPER MILLS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

By public voluntary roup, on Saturday the 9th day of June next, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock afternoon, in ſeparate lots,

THESE Two extenſive PAPER MILLS of POLTON and LASSWADE, lying on the Water of North-Eſk, within ſix miles of Edinburgh, with the whole Machinery and Apparatus thereto belonging.

The Mill at Polton conſiſts of four Engines and ſix Vatts; and that at Laſſwade of four Engines and four Vatts, and they are capable of being both enlarged if purchaſers incline. The latter of theſe mills has been built within theſe five years.

The mills are both built upon ground held in perpetuity, have each an excellent dwelling-houſe, and correſponding office-houſes upon the premiſſes, and an abundant ſupply of coal in the immediate neighbourhood, with many other local advantages; and in point of rural beauty and ſituation, they exceed any thing in this country.

The premiſſes will be ſhown on applying at the reſpective mills; and the title deeds, inventories, and articles of ſale, may be ſeen on applying to Robert Cameron, writer in Edinburgh, who will inform of any farther particulars required to be known.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years,

THE FARM of UPPER NISBET, preſently poſſeſſed by John Young, and conſiſting of upwards of 1200 Engliſh acres, the greateſt part of which is rich arable ground, and the reſt good paſture lands, which are capable of great improvement. As alſo,

The Two Farms of NETHER NISBET, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas and Adam Scott, and conſiſting of about 520 Engliſh acres of rich arable ground.—Theſe two will be let in one farm.

Theſe farms lie in the pariſh of Crailling, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Tiviot, within four miles of Jedburgh and ſix miles of Kelſo.

The houſes and graſs may be entered to at Whitſunday next, and the arable lands at the ſeparation of the preſent crop from the grounds. The ſuperior excellence of the lands in point of ſoil and climate is ſo well known as not to require to be pointed out.

J. Wilſon, the overſeer at Upper Niſbet, will ſhew the farms; and propoſals in writing may be given in either to Mr Walker, W. S. George Street, Francis Brodie, No. 20. South Caſtle Street, Edinburgh, or to Andrew Reid and James Henderſon, writers in Jedburgh—and ſuch offers as are not accepted ſhall be kept ſecret, if deſired.

LANDS IN FIFE,

With a Freehold Qualification, to be ſold by private Bargain,

THE Eſtate of BALNIEL &c. lying in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, within half a mile of the town of Collinſburgh and two from the Seaport of Ely—containing about ninety acres, all completely incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone dykes.

The parks are plentifully ſupplied with water by a fine burn running on the eaſt and part of north boundary, in a deep den that might be converted to many uſeful purpoſes, and from it a level can be carried to drain the coal under moſt, if not all the grounds. The great road to Cupar runs along the whole weſt march—The Lands have been in graſs for ſeveral years, and are annually let for paſture, ſo are capable of being broke up to great advantage. A more complete deſirable property is ſeldom to be met with; lying in a fine populous country, and in a good neighbourhood—ſloping ſouth, and near ſeveral large towns. The ſituation for building is beautiful, and the view moſt extenſive, from Edinburgh along all the Frith to the Ile of May. There is an eaſy wrought whinſtone quarry in the grounds, and coal working cloſe to the lines—lime within a ſhort diſtance.

The public burthens are trifling and the Lands holding of the Crown, with ſome ſuperiorities, afford a freehold qualification in the county

Entry immediately or at Martinmas next Apply to Mr Thomſon the proprietor Gayfield place, Edinburgh, or Mr Harry Davidſon, Writer to the Signet, South Hanover Street.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered to at Martinmas next, or ſooner if wiſhed for, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinr. on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon—

THE FARM of CLINKMILN, ſituated within a mile of the town of Cupar, in the county of Fife.

It conſiſts in whole of upwards of eighty Engliſh acres. It is all ſubſtantially incloſed, and divided into eighty fields, principally with ſtone and lime walls, in good repair, and each of them is well watered. It is preſently in excellent order.

There is a ſteading of Houſes on it, ſufficient for the accommodation of a tenant, and though let on a leaſe current till the term of Martinmas 1815 (for 194l. 4s. 3d. ſterling of money rent, with eleven hens or ducks, the tenant being likewiſe bound to drive nine cart loads of coals carriage free yearly, or in the proprietor's option, to pay 1s. ſterling for each hen, or duck, and 5s. ſterling for each cart load of coals), the tenant has granted an obligation to renounce the poſſeſſion of it, at any period during the leaſe, when required ſo to do by the Proprietor, of which a purchaſer will have it in his power, to avail himſelf, if he judges it proper.

There is a good whin ſtone quarry on theſe lands, and a command of water ſufficient for carrying on the buſineſs of a diſtillery, or other work requiring ſuch accommodation, which from their local ſituation, might be advantageouſly done.

As alſo, the PROPERTY in Cupar Muir, which belongs to Mr James Robertſon of Balgarvie, lying about a mile weſt from Cupar—It conſiſts of between 40 and 50 acres, about 16 of them have been lately trenched, dunged, limed, and laid down properly in graſs, the reſt of them is occupied by a remarkably fine thriving fir wood about 30 years old.

There has been built and finiſhed ſubſtantially, within theſe three years, a dwelling houſe, ſtable, and byre, on this property. There is a free ſtone quarry on it which never has been wrought, and it forms a ſquare, affords an elegant ſituation for a gentleman of taſte to build on, and is incloſed by a ditch, a thriving hedge, and a ſtrong railing.

A purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to this laſt property and further particulars may be learned by applying to Edward Bruce, clerk to the ſignet.

Clinkmiln will be ſhewn by David Birrel, the tenant of it, and the property in Cupar Muir, by Alexander Orme, tenant in Weſter Balgarvie.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

PART of the LANDS of KINTROCKAT, with the MANSION-HOUSE called ESKMOUNT, ſituated two miles from Brechin, ten from Montroſe, and the like from Forfar, all good market towns, and connected by turnpike roads; the new road from Forfar to Brechin going through the centre of the eſtate, where the Fly from Edinburgh to Aberdeen paſſes three times weekly. The lands conſiſt of about 380 Scots acres, all of an excellent quality, producing early crops, and have a ſouthern expoſure. The river South Eſk (abounding with ſalmon and trout) runs along the ſouthern boundary, and the whole lands are otherwiſe well watered. The preſent rent, including what is in the hands of the proprietor, is about 370l. and in four years an addition of at leaſt 100l. may be expected. A purchaſer will, at Martinmas next, get poſſeſſion of the Manſion-houſe, with about 140 acres. The houſe is new, and ſituated within 250 yards of the river South Eſk, on a dry ſpot, commanding a moſt beautiful and extenſive view of the adjacent country; is moſt ſubſtantially and faſhionably finiſhed, and ſufficient to accommodate a large family. Beſides many other conveniencies, there are ſtalls in the offices for ten horſes. The garden, incloſed by a high wall, contains one Scots acre, and is well ſtocked with thriving fruit trees. The plantations of young foreſt trees are alſo in a thriving condition.

Application may be made to Mr Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, with whom a ſketch of a plan is lodged; to Mr Ferrier, the proprietor, at Eſkmount, or Mr Sievewright, writer in Brechin.

N. B.—The term of payment of the price will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

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